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FOUNDED
1784

* 1898 *

114TH
YEAR

62-73

LANDRETH'S

SEEDS

AMERICAN-GROWN

D. LANDRETH & SONS PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

D. LANDRETH & SONS give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any Seeds they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the Goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

LANDRETHS' SEEDS.

* 1898 *



The prices in this Catalogue are constantly subject to fluctuations, and therefore Merely Suggestive. Postage, Eight Cents Extra per Pound if by Mail.

FOR **Spring Seeding,** 1898

This Catalogue

may perhaps reach some to whom LANDRETHS' SEEDS are as yet unknown, and who are therefore not familiar with their excellent qualities. We will this season, notwithstanding that fact, omit the oft-repeated reference to our seeds, and our extensive facilities for producing them; simply suggesting that the steady and increasing growth of a Seed Firm now in its one hundred and fourteenth year of active and continuous business should be at least some assurance to the reader that its representations may be relied on.

In this connection we venture to ask the intelligent purchaser of seeds if he does not think the time has arrived to commence to question the representations of sensational seedsmen who offer gifts as premiums to purchasers, and who always have so many new things that one tires of reading the adjectives of superlative degree used in describing them; and one becomes still more worn to find, after months of watching and waiting, that the highly extolled are no better than old familiar sorts. At the rate the improvement has been going on, according to these oracles, the stocks originally must have been very bad, and, judging from the fancy pictures, perfection must now be near at hand.

It really seems as if the creature, man, was as anxious to be deceived in seeds as in quack medicines, for we do not hesitate to declare upon our reputation as seedsmen of repute, that nine-tenths of the so-called new sorts advertised at high prices are, so far as merit goes, rank humbugs, and it is time the public were told so.

HINTS TO PURCHASERS.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDER.—Seeds sent to amount of remittance only; when prices fluctuate and postage or cost of bags is not provided for in remittance as required, orders will be modified accordingly, and customers can re-order the deficiency, as no accounts will be opened for small sums or balances resulting from short remittance.

REMITTANCE may be made in cash, by Express or Registered Mail, by draft on New York or Philadelphia, by Postal Money Order or Postal Note. Sums of One Dollar or less in cash, Postal Note or stamps, may be sent by ordinary Mail at our risk. Postage stamps for any sum will be accepted where facilities for transmitting money by the above modes do not exist, but letters containing same should be registered.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY US.—We will mail, postpaid, at our expense, all orders for seeds in 5c. and 10c. flat papers and ounces.

BY MAIL—POSTAGE PAID BY PURCHASER.—On quantities of over ½ lb., postage should be provided for by the purchaser, at the rate of 8c. per lb., and on Peas and Beans 16c. per qt.; Corn 15c. per qt.

BY EXPRESS.—Moderate orders, too heavy or expensive for the Mails, or where quick time is desirable, can be sent by Express to your nearest express office. No goods sent C. O. D. without an advance sufficient to cover charges both ways. Onion Sets, Potatoes, Roots and other perishable goods will not be sent C. O. D., but will be sent only on receipt of full remittance, and at risk of purchaser.

BY FREIGHT, R. R. or STEAMER.—Orders for heavy seeds, such as Peas, Beans, Corn, etc., can be shipped at lower rates of freight by railroad or by steamer where practicable.

PACKAGE CHARGES.—When bags, crates or barrels are required for packing seeds, the following rates will be charged: Bags, 2 bush., 16c.; 1 bush., 10c.; ½ bush., 7c.; ¼ bush., 5c. Crates (for Onion Sets), 2 bush., 25c.; 1 bush., 15c.; ½ bush., 12c. Barrels (for Onion Sets, holding 3 bushels), 25c. Package charges are extra and should be included in remittance.

MAKING OUT ORDERS.—We always make it a point to give orders our immediate attention as soon as received, a fact well known and appreciated by the thousands of customers deriving their supplies from us direct. The prompt execution of orders will be greatly facilitated if our customers will be careful to write on their order their Full Name and Address, the Quantity, Name of Variety and Price of the seeds wanted. (See Order Sheet enclosed.)

All necessary correspondence may be given on a separate sheet, or apart from the order. The practice of writing us from several post-offices is to be avoided. Change of residence should be communicated to us at once, to secure delivery of our current publications.

Space will not permit us to enumerate all the seeds and garden requisites we carry in stock. If you do not see what you want, write us and we will promptly give you prices and all other information.

THE

LANDRETH SEED FARMS

Owned in fee simple by the Firm are:

BLOOMSDALE, 500 ACRES.
MONASKON, 222 ACRES.
REEDLAND, 146 ACRES.
GRANVILLE, 472 ACRES.

And rented of the 4000 Acres of the Estate of David Landreth:

GEORGE'S, 78 ACRES.
HUNTON'S, 185 ACRES.
BELLEMONT, 200 ACRES.

And other tracts, making

A total of nearly 2000 Acres in Seeds,

With space at hand for Great Extension.

ADDRESS PLAINLY.....

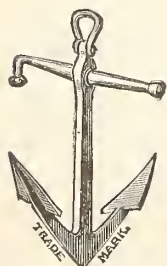
D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

For years we have been furnishing Garden Seeds to Market Gardeners and Public Institutions for their vegetable gardens, to their great satisfaction, as demonstrated by their continuance of large orders.

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

Practical Seed Farmers and Merchants since 1784.

114 YEARS IN CONTINUOUS BUSINESS.



Landreth Trade-Mark for Export, Reg., 16th June, 1885.



Landreth Trade-Mark for U. S., Registered, 23d June, 1885.

December 1st, 1897.

Wholesale Kitchen Gardeners' Prices

.....FOR.....

LANDRETHS' VEGETABLE SEEDS

FOR PLANTING SPRING, 1898.

D. Landreth & Sons,

SEED FARMERS AND MERCHANTS. 21 and 23 S. Sixth St., Phila, Pa.

For **TERMS OF SALE** and **Hints to Purchasers**, see second page of cover of Landreth's Seed Catalogue, 1898.
Revised Price Lists issued on the first of every month.

The Prices in this Priced List are later and supersede those printed in the body of Landreth's Seed Catalogue, 1898.

	IN QUANTITIES.				IN QUANTITIES.				IN QUANTITIES.		
	Over ¼ bush. per bush.	Per ¼ bush.	Under 8 qts. per qt.		Over ¼ bush. per bush.	Per ¼ bush.	Under 8 qts. per qt.		Over ¼ bush. per bush.	Per ¼ bush.	Under 8 qts. per qt.
*Indicates desirable varieties. For illustrations and full descriptions of the varieties in this Priced List, see Landreth's Seed Catalogue for 1898; mailed free to all applicants. Address as above. Single Papers of any of the following Varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.											
PEAS.				SUGAR PEAS—Edible Pods.				GROCERY BEANS.			
*Landreth's Extra Early. . . .	\$4 90	\$1 30	\$0 25	Dwarf Sugar (Purple Blossom)	\$6 30	\$1 65	\$0 30	White Cranberry, Field Bean .	\$3 70	\$1 05	\$0 20
Early Frame Improved	3 70	1 05	20	Dwarf Sugar (White Blossom)	6 30	1 65	30	White Kidney Royal Dwarf, or			
Early May Improved	3 70	1 05	20	Tall Sugar (Purple Blossom) .	6 30	1 65	30	Field Bean	3 70	1 05	20
Philadelphia Extra Early. . .	3 70	1 05	20	Tall Sugar (White Blossom) .	6 85	1 75	35	Navy	3 70	1 05	20
Improved Daniel O'Rourke. .	3 70	1 05	20	Melting Sugar.	7 45	1 90	35				
First and Best.	3 70	1 05	20	White Sugar Marrow	4 60	1 25	25				
Rural New Yorker	3 70	1 05	20								
Alaska or Sitka	3 70	1 05	20								
Kentish Invicta.	3 70	1 05	20								
American Wonder.	4 90	1 30	25								
Nott's Excelsior.	5 45	1 45	25	BUSH BEANS—Green Pods.				DWARF LIMA BEANS.			
McLean's Little Gem	4 15	1 15	20	*Landreth's First in Market . .	5 70	1 50	30	Dwarf Carolina (Henderson's)	6 00	1 55	30
Premium Gem.	4 15	1 15	20	Stringless Green Pod.	6 85	1 75	35	Dreer's Bush Lima	7 10	1 85	35
Duke of Albany.	4 90	1 30	25	Extra Early Red Valentine,				True Dwarf Lima (Burpee's) .	6 30	1 65	30
Tom Thumb.	4 90	1 30	25	Select (Sealed)	4 30	1 20	25				
Heroine.	5 70	1 50	30	Improved Extra Early Red							
Everbearing.	4 00	1 10	20	Valentine.	3 70	1 05	20				
McLean's Advancer.	4 00	1 10	20	Mohawk or Early Brown Six				ENGLISH BEANS.			
Horsford's Market Garden. .	4 00	1 10	20	Weeks.	3 70	1 05	20	Early Mazagau, Long Pod. . .	6 30	1 65	30
Bloodsdales.	4 90	1 30	25	Long Early Yellow Six Weeks.	3 70	1 05	20	Broad Windsor	6 30	1 65	30
French Canner (used by				China Red Eye	3 70	1 05	20				
French Cannery).	3 25	90	15	Best of All.	3 70	1 05	20				
Admiral	4 00	1 10	20	Horticultural Dwarf.	3 70	1 05	20				
Abundance	4 00	1 10	20	Extra Early Refugee	3 70	1 05	20	POLE BEANS.			
Landreth's Evergreen Pod . .	4 15	1 15	20	Refugee or Brown Speckled				Lima—Extra Early Jersey . .	7 10	1 85	35
*Sharpe's Queen	5 45	1 45	25	Valentine.	3 70	1 05	20	Lima—Large Jersey.	7 10	1 85	35
Sharpe's Victory.	5 45	1 45	25	White Valentine	5 70	1 50	30	Lima—Large White.	5 80	1 50	30
Pride of the Market.	7 45	1 90	35					Lima—Challenger.	7 10	1 85	35
Stratagem.	6 30	1 65	30					Lima—King of the Garden . .	7 10	1 85	35
Shropshire Hero.	4 60	1 25	25					Lima—Carolina, or Sewee. . .	6 10	1 60	30
Yorkshire Hero.	4 30	1 20	20					Creasehack, or Fat Horse . .	5 70	1 50	30
Eugenie (Sweetest of Wrinkled				BUSH BEANS—Wax Pods.				Kentucky Wonder.	5 70	1 50	30
Varieties).	6 55	1 70	30	*Landreth's Scarlet.	5 70	1 50	30	White Dutch, or Case Knife. .	5 70	1 50	30
*Phonograph.	5 20	1 40	25	Scarlet Flageolet Wax. . . .	5 20	1 40	25	Monstrous Poddled Southeru			
Dwarf Blue Imperial	4 00	1 10	20	Improved Dwarf German Wax	4 15	1 15	20	Prolific	6 70	1 75	35
Telegraph.	3 85	1 10	20	Improved Prolific Black Wax.	4 15	1 15	20	Horticultural Pole.	5 20	1 40	30
Champion of England. . . .	4 35	1 20	25	Crystal Wax.	4 60	1 25	25	Scarlet Runner.	5 45	1 45	25
Telephone.	5 45	1 45	25	Dwarf Kidney Wax (Novelty)	4 15	1 15	25	Seek No Further.	6 85	1 75	35
Forty-fold.	4 35	1 20	25	Improved Golden Wax. . . .	4 00	1 10	20	Tall German Wax, Black Seed.	6 00	1 55	30
Main Crop Long Island Mar-				Golden Wax.	4 00	1 10	20	Southern Prolific (New York			
rowfat.	5 45	1 45	25	White Wax.	6 00	1 55	30	Stock).	5 45	1 45	30
*900 to 1.	5 20	1 40	25					Red Speckled Oval Seeded			
Irish Large White Marrow. .	2 80	85	15					Cut Short.	6 30	1 65	30
Peruvian or Black-Eyed Mar-											
row.	2 80	85	15								

Single Papers of any of the above varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.

POSTAGE EXTRA. On Peas and Beans, 16c. per quart; Corn, 15c. per quart; Small Seeds, 8c. per pound. Quarter pounds, ounces, 10c. and 5c. flat packets, free of Postage. See our Descriptive List of Seeds in Landreth's Seed Catalogue, free to all who apply.

K

D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

KITCHEN GARDENERS' PRICED-LIST.

*Indicates desirable varieties. For illustrative and full descriptions of the varieties in this Priced List, see Landreth's Seed Catalogue for 1898; mailed free to all applicants. Single Papers of any of the following Varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.

	IN QUANTITIES.		
	Over ¼ bush. per bush.	Per ¼ bush.	Under 8 qts. per qt.
CORN—Garden.			
Extra Early Adams (60 days) . . .	\$2 15	\$0 70	\$0 10
Adams' Early	2 15	70	10
Extra Early Beverly, Pkt. 25c.	1 00
*Early Landreth Market. . .			
Southern Roasting Ear . . .	2 40	75	15
Corey Sugar, Amber Grain. . .	2 05	60	10
Corey Sugar, White Grain. . .	2 15	70	10
Extra Early Minnesota Sugar .	2 05	60	10
Early Crosby Sugar	2 15	70	10
Early Concord "	2 05	60	10
Hickox "	2 05	60	10
Asylum "	2 40	75	15
*Landreths' Sugar (The best all around Corn)	2 80	85	15
Squantum Sugar.	2 65	80	15
Burlington Hybrid	3 25	90	20
Triumph Sugar	2 20	70	10
Early Mammoth (fine) Sugar .	2 20	70	10
Eight-Rowed Sugar	2 20	70	10
Early Large Cob " (Perry's), (new)	2 40	75	15
Country Gentleman Sugar. . .	2 30	70	15
Black Mexican Sugar	2 40	75	15
Evergreen " (Stowell's) . . .	2 05	60	10
Late Mammoth "	2 30	70	15
Excelsior "	2 20	70	10
Egyptian "	2 30	70	15
CORN—Field.			
Bristol Extra Early Yellow . .	2 25	70	15
*Landreths' Large White Flint (best for Hominy) (Specialty)	1 95	60	10
Pennsylvania Long Yellow Flint.	1 95	60	10
Pennsylvania Early Dent (Chester Co.)	1 60	50	10
Leaming (early)	1 60	50	10
Snowflake.	1 70	55	10
Golden Dent (showy)	1 60	50	10
Southern White Gourd Seed. .	1 70	55	10
Old Cabin Home	1 70	55	10
*Horse Tooth.	1 70	55	10
Sheep's Tooth.	1 70	55	10

TABLE BEET.

Egyptian Extra Early.	\$0 50	\$0 15	\$0 10
Eclipse	50	15	10
Extra Early Dirigo. Pkt. 10c.	70	20	10
Bassano, or Extra Early Turnip	40	15	10
Landreth's Very Early Forcing	60	20	10
Improved Blood Red (Ed-			
mands').	50	15	10
Columbia	90	30	10
Philadelphia Early Turnip . .	40	15	10
Early Blood-Red Turnip. . . .	50	15	10

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TABLE BEET.—Continued.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian.			
Pkt. 10c.	\$0 70	\$0 20	\$0 10
Red Turnip (Dewing's)	50	15	10
Bastian	40	15	10
Lentz	50	15	10
Long Blood-Red (very rich) (all under ground)	40	15	10
Philadelphia Perfection. . . .	60	20	10
Half-Long Blood	60	20	10
Swiss Chard (edible leaf stems)	1 05	30	10

CATTLE BEET.

Silesian Sugar.	30	10	10
Imperial Sugar	35	10	10
Red-Top Sugar	35	10	10
Mangold-Wurzel, Mammoth			
Long Red.	30	10	10
Klein Wanzleben.	50	15	10
Vilmorin's Improved.	70	20	10
Norbitou Long Giant	30	10	10
Mangold-Wurzel, Yellow Globe	30	10	10
Mangold-Wurzel, Yellow Oval	30	10	10
Mangold-Wurzel, Golden			
Tankard.	40	15	10

ARTICHOKE.

Large Globe.	6 30	1 65	60
Jerusalem Artichoke Roots, bush., \$2.75.			

ASPARAGUS SEED.

Colossal.	40	15	10
Palmetto.	40	15	10

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

	Per	Per
	100	1000
Colossal.	\$0 70	\$4 00
Palmetto.	70	4 00

BROCCOLI.

Large Early White.	50
Purple Cape.	70

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

BRUSSELS STROUJS	1 70	99	19
	" "		

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CABBAGE.

Our Specialty for over 100 Years.

First Early.

*Select Very Early Jersey Wakefield.	\$2 25	\$0 70	\$0 25
*Very Early Etampes.	2 20	70	20
*Reedland Early Drumhead	3 70	1 05	35
Louisville Early Drumhead (true Louisville Stock)	2 20	70	20
Landreths' Early Summer Flat-head	2 50	75	25
Vandergaw Early Drumhead	2 00	60	20
<i>Second Early.</i>			
*Landreths' All the Year Round Winnigstad.	3 10	90	30
Large Jersey Wakefield, or Charleston.	1 50	50	15
New York Early Summer.	2 20	70	20
Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.	1 70	55	15
Early Flat Dutch.	3 10	90	30
Succession.	1 70	55	15
New York All Seasons.	1 85	60	20
Bloomsdale Brunswick.	2 20	70	20
Early Brunswick (imported)	1 80	55	20
*Bloomsdale Early Drumhead	2 85	85	30
Long Island Medium Flat Dutch.	1 85	60	20
Early Drumhead (imported)	1 70	55	15
St. Denis.	1 85	60	20

Late Varieties.

*Market Gardeners' Large Late Flat Dutch (very choice) .	2 50	75	25
*Market Gardeners' Large Late Drumhead (very choice) . .	2 50	75	25
*Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch.	2 20	70	20
*Bloomsdale Large Late Drumhead	2 20	70	20
Low Dutch	1 35	45	15
*Long Island Large Late Flat Dutch.	1 55	50	15
All Head	2 20	70	20
Autumn King.	1 80	55	20
Danish Ballhead	3 10	90	30
Surehead	1 85	60	20
Hollander	3 10	90	30
Drumhead Savoy	2 75	80	30
Ulm Savoy.	2 20	70	20
Green Curled Savoy	2 20	70	20
Green Glazed	2 20	70	20
Red Dutch (for pickling). .	2 20	70	20

CARDOON.

Puyis	40
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CARROT.

Extra Early Forcing.	1 40	45	15
Early Scarlet-Horn, Blunt. . .	90	30	10
Early Scarlet-Horn, Pointed .	90	30	10

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	Over ¼ lb. per lb.	Per ¼ lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.		Over ¼ lb. per lb.	Per ¼ lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.		Over ¼ lb. per lb.	Per ¼ lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.
CARROT. —Continued.				CHERVIL.				EGG-PLANT.			
Half-Long Coreless, or Carentan	\$0 95	\$0 30	\$0 10	Curled	\$0 95	\$0 30	\$0 10	*Landreth's Thornless Large Round Purple	\$3 70	\$1 05	\$0 35
Nantes Half-Long	90	30	10					New York Improved	3 10	90	30
Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet	95	30	10	CHICORY.							
Orange Danvers Half-Long (fine)	70	20	10	Large Rooted	1 25	40	15	ENDIVE.			
Long Orange	65	20	10					Green Curled	1 65	50	15
Guerande, or Oxheart	95	30	10	COLLARDS.				Broad-Leaved	1 50	50	15
Long Red, Coreless	95	30	10	Landreth Marrow	2 00	60	20	White Curled (very choice salad).	1 65	50	15
Large White Belgian (for cattle).	50	15	10	Pink Heart	2 85	85	30	Moss Curled	1 65	50	15
Large Yellow Belgian (for cattle).	50	15	10	Georgia, or Southern	1 15	35	10				
				White Cabbaging	1 15	35	10	KALE.			
CAULIFLOWER.				CORN SALAD.				Tall Curled Scotch	1 05	30	10
Early Snowball. Pkt. 40c			3 00	Broad-Leaved	70	20	10	Dwarf Curled Scotch	95	30	10
Select Early Dwarf Erfurt. Pkt. 40c			2 75					Philadelphia Dwarf German Greens	70	20	10
Extra Early Copenhagen. Pkt. 40c			2 60	CRESS.				Dwarf Extra Curled German Greens	1 25	40	15
Extra Early Paris. Pkt. 10c.			90	Curled (Pepper Grass).	60	20	10	Norfolk	95	30	10
Half-Early Paris. Pkt. 10c.			90	Broad-Leaved	80	25	10	*Bloomsdale	1 40	45	15
Half-Early French. Pkt., 10c.			70	Water			60	Purple Dwarf German	1 50	50	15
Early London. Pkt., 10c.			65					Rosette	1 50	50	15
California Wonder. Pkt., 20c.			1 25	CUCUMBER.				Siberian	70	20	10
Early Asiatic. Pkt., 10c.			75	*Landreth's First	2 20	70	20	New Orleans Broadleaf	90	30	10
Algiers. Pkt., 10c.			75	*Landreth's Choice (fine form). Early Frame	3 10	90	30	Dwarf Curled Slow Seeder, or Imperial	1 15	35	10
Lenormands. Pkt. 10c.			1 50	Early White Spine (Improved)	60	20	10				
Ordinary Early Dwarf Erfurt. Pkt. 20c			1 50	Everbearing	80	25	10	KOHL-RABI.—Turnip-Rooted Cabbage.			
Imperial. Pkt. 20c			1 50	Early Cluster	60	20	10	White Vienna	2 20	70	20
				Short Prolific Pickle	60	20	10	Purple	2 20	70	20
CELERY.				Jersey Pickle	60	20	10	Green or White	1 70	55	15
Large White	1 50	50	15	Long Spanish Pkt., 25c.	3 70	1 05	35	LEEK.			
Dwarf White	1 55	50	15	Long German Pkt., 25c.	3 70	1 05	35	Large London, or Flag	1 40	45	15
Golden Dwarf	1 55	50	15	Medium Green (Nichol's).	65	20	10	Musselburgh	1 85	55	20
Golden Heart	1 55	50	15	Japanese Climbing	90	30	10	Carentan	1 55	50	15
Half-Dwarf (Crawford's)	1 35	45	15	Boston Pickling	60	20	10	Ronen	1 55	50	15
Boston Market	1 35	45	15	London Pickler	1 15	35	10				
*Paris Golden Yellow	2 80	85	30	Long Green Turkey	90	30	10	LETTUCE.			
Sandringham	1 50	50	15	Common Long Green	60	20	10	*Bloomsdale Reliable	2 20	70	20
Red or Pink	2 00	60	20	Gherkin or Burr (for pickling only).	1 25	40	15	*Landreth's Forcing	2 80	85	30
Pink Plume	2 50	75	25					Black-Seeded Simpson	1 05	30	10
Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted	1 50	50	15	DANDELION.				Early Curled Silesian	95	30	10
*White Plume	2 20	70	20	Cabbaging			60	Curled Simpson (White-Seeded).	95	30	10
Giant Pascal	1 35	45	15	French Garden	2 50	75	25	Golden Queen	1 25	40	15
Hartwell's Perfection	1 65	50	15					Boston Curled	1 05	30	10
Cooper's Improved Cutting	1 25	40	15								
Flavoring Celery (old seed, not for sowing)	35	10	10								

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D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

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IN QUANTITIES.

Over 1/4 lb.
per lb.
Per 1/4 lb.
Under 4 oz.
per oz.

LETTUCE.—Continued.

*Virginia Solid Header	\$1 85	\$0 60	\$0 20
Tennisball (Black-Seeded)	95	30	10
Tennisball (White-Seeded)	1 05	30	10
Market Gardeners' Private Stock	1 25	40	15
Early Cabbage	1 05	30	10
Speckled Dutch Butterhead	1 05	30	10
Imperial	1 05	30	10
Cold Frame White Cabbage	1 25	40	15
Slow Seeder	1 25	40	15
White Cabbage	1 05	30	10
California Cream Butter	1 35	45	15
*Bloomsdale Early Summer	1 85	60	20
Always Ready	1 70	55	15
Green Fringed	1 05	30	10
Salamander	95	30	10
Deacon	95	30	10
American Gathering	1 15	35	10
Boston Market	1 05	30	10
Royal Cabbage	1 05	30	10
*Largest of All	2 20	70	20
Prize Head, or Satisfaction	95	30	10
New York Green	1 05	30	10
Grand Rapids	1 05	30	10
Long Island Winter	1 25	40	15
Mammoth Butter (Black Seed)	1 25	40	15
Big Boston	1 25	40	15
Golden Curled	1 25	40	15
Bronzed Curled	1 25	40	15
Curled India	1 25	40	15
Hanson	1 05	30	10
Landreth's Heat-Resisting Cos	2 20	70	20
Green Cos	1 05	30	10
White Cos	1 05	30	10
Bloomsdale Butter (Black Seed)	1 65	50	15
Brown Dutch	1 05	30	10

WATERMELON.

Extra Early	1 40	45	15
*Landreth's Boss	1 25	40	15
Light Green Rind Icing	50	15	10
Dark Green Rind Icing	50	15	10
Ice Cream (true)	50	15	10
Mountain Sweet	50	15	10
Cuban Queen	50	15	10
Seminole	60	20	10
Laudreth's Long Light Icing	1 25	40	15
Excelsior	60	20	10
American Queen	95	30	10
Gem (Kolb's)	50	15	10
Gem (Kolb's) (blue)	80	25	10
Pride of Georgia	70	20	10
Peerless	60	20	10
Dixie	50	15	10
Long Dixie	80	25	10
Duke Jones	95	30	10
*Arkansas Traveler	1 50	50	15
Indiana Sweetheart	95	30	10
Jackson	50	15	10
Gypsy	50	15	10

*Indicates desirable varieties. For illustrations and full descriptions of the varieties in this Priced List, see Landreth's Seed Catalogue for 1898; mailed free to all applicants. Single Papers of any of the following Varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.

WATERMELON.—Continued.

Rattlesnake	\$0 50	\$0 15	\$0 10
Georgia	50	15	10
Gray Monarch	70	20	10
Iron Clad	60	20	10
Scaly Bark	80	25	10
Florida Favorite	70	20	10
Citron Water (for preserving)	60	20	10

CANTALOUPE MELON.

*Extra Early Citron (first ready for shipment)	70	20	10
Jenny Lind	50	15	10
Extra Early Cape May	1 05	30	10
Extra Early June	1 05	30	10
Early Burlington	1 25	40	15
Extra Early Hackensack	60	20	10
Early Bristol	1 25	40	15
Extra Early Atlantic City	1 25	40	15
Golden Jenny	60	20	10
Emerald Gem	60	20	10
Improved Jenny	50	15	10
Acme (or Baltimore Citron)	50	15	10
Banquet	70	20	10
*Anne Arundel	1 05	30	10
South Jersey	1 25	40	15
Netted Nutmeg	70	20	10
Netted Gem	60	20	10
Green Citron	70	20	10
*Reedland Giant (a monster Melon)	90	30	10
Pineapple	50	15	10
Salmon and Green	70	20	10
Miller's Cream	70	20	10
Osage	60	20	10
Large Acme	1 05	30	10
*Missouri	1 05	30	10
California Citron (yellow flesh)	80	25	10
Hackensack or Turk's Cap	60	20	10
Casaba (Persian)	50	15	10
Montreal	60	20	10
Bay View	50	15	10
Surprise	70	20	10
*Large White French	1 25	40	15
*Large Black Paris	1 25	40	15

PERSIAN CANTALOUPE.

*Twelve different choice new varieties. See Catalogue, p. 30. Pkt. 10c 30

*Indicates desirable varieties. For illustrations and full descriptions of the varieties in this Priced List, see Landreth's Seed Catalogue for 1898; mailed free to all applicants. Single Papers of any of the following Varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

English, per brick of about 1 1/2 lbs., 15c. (Postage 8c. per lb. extra.)

MUSTARD.

White Seeded	\$0 30	\$0 10	\$0 10
Black or Brown Seeded	30	10	10
Creole Curled	90	30	10
*Bloomsdale Large-Leaved	1 15	35	10
Giant Southern Curled	60	20	10

NASTURTIUM.

Dwarf Yellow	1 85	60	20
Tall Yellow	1 55	50	15
Ornamental Nasturtiums. See Flower Seed List, Catalogue, p. 7.			

OKRA.

Dwarf	60	20	10
Tall	60	20	10
New South (choice)	90	30	10
*Laudreth's Long Green Pod	80	25	10
Velvet Pod	60	20	10

ONION.**American Varieties.**

*Extra Early Bloomsdale Pearl	2 80	85	30
*Bloomsdale Extra Early Red (set seed)	2 20	70	20
Bloomsdale Silver Skin	2 80	85	30
Extra Early Red	1 40	45	15
Silverskin	2 50	75	25
Bloomsdale Large Yellow Strasburg	1 85	60	20
Yellow Dutch or Strasburg	1 15	35	10
Bloomsdale Danvers	2 00	60	20
Yellow Globe Danvers	1 25	40	15
Flat Danvers Yellow	95	30	10
*Bloomsdale Extra Early Gold Seal	2 80	85	30
White Scullion Seed	1 85	60	20
*Bloomsdale Extra Early Red Seal	2 80	85	30
*Landreth Hard Round Golden White Portugal	2 20	70	20
Large Red Wethersfield	1 35	45	15
Southport Red Globe	1 55	50	15
Southport Yellow Globe	1 35	45	15
Southport White Globe	2 35	70	25

Imported Varieties.

Italian Queen	2 30	70	25
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Single Papers of any of the above varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.

POSTAGE EXTRA. On Peas and Beans, 16c. per quart; Corn, 15c. per quart; Small Seeds, 8c. per pound. Quarter pounds, ounces, 10c. and 5c. flat packets, free of Postage. See our Descriptive List of Seeds in Landreth's Seed Catalogue, free to all who apply.

D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

v

Single Papers of any of the above varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.

POSTAGE EXTRA. On Peas and Beans, 16c. per quart; Corn, 15c. per quart; Small Seeds, 8c. per pound. Quarter pounds, ounces, 10c. and 5c. flat packets, free of Postage. See our Descriptive List of Seeds in Landreth's Seed Catalogue, free to all who apply.

K D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

KITCHEN GARDENERS' PRICED-LIST.

*Indicates desirable varieties. For illustrations and full descriptions of the varieties in this Priced List, see Landreth's Seed Catalogue for 1898; mailed free to all applicants. Single Papers of any of the following Varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.

IN QUANTITIES.

Over 1/4 lb. per lb.	Per 1/4 lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.
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TOMATO.

Early Jersey	Red	\$2 20	\$0 70	\$0 20
Extra Early, or Cluster	"	2 20	70	20
Extra Early Richmond	"	2 20	70	20
Early Bermuda	"	2 25	70	25
Beauty	Purplish	2 20	70	20
Acme (very fine)	"	2 20	70	20
Favorite (Livingston's)	Red	2 20	70	20
Paragon	"	2 20	70	20
Stone	"	2 35	70	25
B. B. . (choice, large)	"	2 60	80	25
Golden Queen	Yellow	2 50	75	25
Dwarf Champion	Purplish	2 60	80	25
Perfection (Livingston's)	Red	2 20	70	20
Virginia Coker	"	2 65	80	25
Ponderosa, Pkt., 15c . .	"	6 85	1 75	70
Royal Red	"	2 20	70	20
Golden Trophy (large and smooth)	Yellow	2 50	75	25
Peach	Terra Cotta	2 50	75	25
Pear-Shaped Yellow . . .	Yellow	2 50	75	25
Pear-Shaped Red	Red	2 50	75	25
Cumberland Red	"	3 40	1 00	35
Ignotum	"	2 30	70	25
*T. T. T., or Ten Ton Tomato	"	2 40	75	25
Baltimore Prize Taker	Purplish	2 20	70	20
Buckeye	"	3 70	1 05	35
Moneymaker	Red	2 35	70	25
Brandywine	"	2 25	70	25
Atlantic Prize	"	2 20	70	20
Grape, Cherry or Currant	"	2 50	75	25
Ivory Ball, or Green Gage	Whitish	2 80	85	30
Essex Hybrid	Purplish	2 25	70	25

*Indicates desirable varieties. For illustrations and full descriptions of the varieties in this Priced List, see Landreth's Seed Catalogue for 1898; mailed free to all applicants. Single Papers of any of the following Varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.

IN QUANTITIES.

Over 1/4 lb. per lb.	Per 1/4 lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.
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TURNIP.

White-Fleshed Table Turnips.

Early Flat Dutch (strap-leaved)	\$0 50	\$0 15	\$0 10
Early Dutch (not strap-leaved)	50	15	10
Early Flat Red or Purple-Top (strap-leaved)	50	15	10
Large Early Red-Top Globe . .	50	15	10
Landreth's Southern Snow White Globe	50	15	10
Mammoth Red-Top Globe . . .	60	20	10
Pomeranian White Globe (strap-leaved)	40	15	10
White Globe (green crowned)	40	15	10
Early White Egg	50	15	10
Cow Horn	50	15	10
Norfolk (green crowned) . . .	40	15	10
Norfolk (red crowned)	60	20	10
White Stone	50	15	10
Seven Top, or Forester Turnip of the South	50	15	10
Chou Navet	50	15	10
Hanover	50	15	10
Long French	50	15	10
Prussian	50	15	10
Russian	50	15	10
Sweet German	50	15	10
Dixie Land	65	20	10
Rape Greens	40	15	10
Southern Prize	50	15	10
Budlong	50	15	10
Turnip for green manuring. See p. 54.	40	15	10
Yellow-Fleshed Turnips.			
Golden Ball	50	15	10
Yellow Stone	50	15	10
Amber Globe (green crowned) strap-leaved	50	15	10

*Indicates desirable varieties. For illustrations and full descriptions of the varieties in this Priced List, see Landreth's Seed Catalogue for 1898; mailed free to all applicants. Single Papers of any of the following Varieties furnished at 5 cents and 10 cents each, except where otherwise noted.

IN QUANTITIES.

Over 1/4 lb. per lb.	Per 1/4 lb.	Under 4 oz. per oz.
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TURNIP.—Continued.

Yellow Aberdeen or Scotch Yellow	\$0 50	\$0 15	\$0 10
Ruta Bagas or Swedes.			
Landreth's Improved Yellow-Fleshed Purple-Top Ruta Baga	40	15	10
Champion Yellow-Flesh Purple-Top Swede	40	15	10
Our Kitchen Gardeners' Specialties.			
*Bloomsdale Swede or Ruta Baga	50	15	10
Amber Globe (red crowned) strap-leaved	65	20	10
*Early Snowball (extra early) Jersey Lily	65	20	10

HERBS.

Anise	30	10
Bene	60	20
Borage	55	15
Cardoon	40	
Caraway	30	10
Chervil	95	30
Coriander	25	10
Dill	20	10
Fennel	30	10
Lavender	50	15
Martynia	90	30
Rosemary	1 00	35
Rue	55	15
Sage	85	30
Summer Savory	30	10
Sweet Marjoram	50	15
Sweet Basil	40	15
Thyme	90	30

OUR PUBLICATIONS,

Noted below, will be mailed FREE to any of our customers desiring them, but to others only on receipt of price.

LANDRETHS' SEED CATALOGUE, 1898, in English, German, Spanish and Swedish. A valuable annual on rural matters. Free to all applicants.

THE VALUE AND CULTURE OF ROOTS for Stock Feeding; Prize Essays on ONION CULTURE;

Prize Essays on CELERY CULTURE;

are three distinct pamphlets, written by practical men, and invaluable aids to the Market Gardener. Price, 25 cents each, but free to our customers.

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CATALOGUE OF BOOKS ON AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MATTERS, in all branches.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST OF DUTCH BULBS AND TUBERS, for Fall planting, will be ready September 1st of each year. Applications received at any time, and copies mailed free as soon as issued.

999 QUERIES AND ANSWERS, paper, 40 cents; cloth, 50 cents per copy, postpaid.

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"LANDRETH ON CABBAGE,"

"LANDRETH ON EGG-PLANT,"

"SUGAR CORN CULTURE,"

"PEA CULTURE,"

"LANDRETH ON CUCUMBER,"

"TOMATO CULTURE,"

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"SEEDS FOR MIDSUMMER AND AUTUMN SOWING IN THE GULF STATES," a pamphlet of 24 pages, giving also some of the principal statistics of market gardening in the Gulf States for Northern markets.

Copies (excepting those noted) will be sent free to our customers upon application.

Send for a copy of "MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES," by Burnet Landreth, published in 1895. Price, One Dollar per copy, postpaid, but given free to retail customers purchasing vegetable seeds direct from us on mail orders of \$5.00 and upwards. Address,

D. LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Farmers and Merchants, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Field and Agricultural Seeds, Potatoes, Onion Sets, etc.

THESE PRICES ARE CONSTANTLY SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATION—THEREFORE
MERELY SUGGESTIVE, AND SUPERSEDE THOSE ON
PAGES 48 to 52 CATALOGUE 1898.

Potatoes, Onion Sets, Plants and Roots can be supplied only when in season. Latest quotations promptly given upon application.

Our customers can always depend upon getting the lowest prevailing prices.

BARLEY.

Two-rowed (Spring) per bush., \$1.25
Winter per bush., \$1.50

BIRD SEED.

Canary, mixed . . . per bush., \$3.00; per lb., 10c.
Canary, plain . . . per bush., \$2.25; per lb., 10c.
Cuttlefish bone . . . per lb., 20c.; per oz., 5c.
Hemp Seed, for birds per pt., 8c.
Lettuce Seed, for birds per lb., 25c.
Maw Seed, for birds per lb., 15c.
Millet, for birds per pt., 5c.
Mocking-bird Food per bottle, 30c.
Rape Seed, for birds per lb., 10c.
Rice, Unhulled, for Java Sparrows . per pt., 10c.
Song Restorer per bottle 20c.

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen per bush, \$2.00; per qt., 10c.

BUCKWHEAT.

Common per bush., \$1.25; per qt., 10c.
Japanese per bush., \$1.10; per qt., 10c.
Silver Hull per bush., \$1.20; per qt., 10c.

CHIVES.

English . . . per clump, 10c. (postage 5c. extra).

CLOVER.

Alfalfa or Lucerne, per 100 lbs., \$11.00; per lb., 12c.
Alsike per 100 lbs., \$12.00; per lb., 14c.
Japan per lb., 35c.
Mammoth per bush., \$7.00; per qt., 35c.
Red Clover per bush., \$5.75; per qt., 30c.
Sain Foin per lb., 12c.
Trifolium, or Scarlet Clover
per bush., \$2.75; per lb., 6c.
White Dutch . . . per 100 lbs., \$22.00; per lb., 24c.

COTTON.

Carolina per bush., \$4.25; per lb., 35c.
New Orleans per bush., \$4.25; per lb., 35c.
Sea Island per bush., \$4.50; per lb., 20c.
Upland per bush., \$4.00; per lb., 30c.

FERTILIZERS.

Baugh's \$25 Fertilizer
per ton, \$25.00; per 200 lbs., \$3.00
Button Bone Meal, fine per ton,
\$42.00; per 100 lbs., \$2.25; per 5-lb. bag, 25c.
Cotton Seed Meal
per ton, \$27.00; per 100 lbs., \$1.75
Excelsior Fertilizer per pkge, 25c.
Flax Seed Meal per lb., 10c.

FERTILIZERS.—Continued.

Flower Food, Bowker's
large, per pkge, 30c.; small, per pkge, 15c.
Flowers of Sulphur per lb., 5c.
Granulated Tobacco and Sulphur, Stur-
tevant's . . . pkge, small, 25c.; pkge, large, 50c.
Ground Raw Bone per ton, \$35.00;
per 200 lbs., \$3.75; per 50 lbs., \$1.25
Guano
per ton, \$45.00; per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per lb., 10c.
Kainit per ton, \$15.00; per 200 lbs., \$2.50.
Landreth Lawn Fertilizer . . . 100-lb. bag, \$2.50
Muriate of Potash per lb., 4c.
Nitrate of Soda per lb., 4½c.
Peat, Jersey . . . per bbl., \$1.25; per bush., 50c.
Sheep Manure, pulverized . . . 100-lb. bag, \$2.00
Sulphate of Potash per lb., 4c.
Sulphate of Copper per lb., 7c.
Superphosphate, Swiftsure
per ton, \$35.00; per 200 lbs., \$4.00
Wood Ashes per bbl. of 300 lbs., \$3.00

FLAX SEED. per bush., \$2.75; per qt., 15c.

FOODS for Poultry, etc.

American Developing Food. per pkge, 25c.
Cassel's Roup Preparation per pkge, 40c.
Cassel's Poultry Powder per pkge, 25c.
Cassel's Chicken Manna per pkge, 10c.
Cheltenham Poultry Powder
per 5-lb. pkge, \$1.25; per 1-lb. pkge, 30c.
Coarse Ground Bone per 100-lb. bag, \$2.00
E. P. Poultry Powder per pkge, 15c.
Gape Wires each, 10c.
Haven's Climax Condition Powder
per pkge, 25c.
Imperial Egg Food per pkge, 50c.
Meat Scraps per lb., 4c.
Mica Crystal 100 lbs., \$1.00
Oyster Shells, ground
per 200 lbs., \$1.50; per 5-lb. pkge, 10c.
Oyster Shells, fine ground . . . per 100 lbs., \$1.25
Pratt's Poultry Food
5-lb. pkge, 60c.; per pkge, 25c.
Prepared Meat per lb., 4c.

GARLIC per lb., 25c.

GRASS SEEDS.

Arundo Arenaria, or Dutch Grass . . per lb., \$2.50
Bromus Inermis per lb., 15c.
Blue Grass, Kentucky per bush., \$1.50
Blue Grass, Canada per lb., 25c.
Creeping Bent Grass per lb., 20c.

GRASS SEEDS.—Continued.

Crested Dogtail per lb., 30c.
Hard Fescue per lb., 12c.
Herds or Red Top
per sack of 5 bush., \$3.50; per bush., 85c.
Italian Rye Grass per bush., \$2.25
Johnson Grass per lb., 10c.
Lawn Grass, Mixed, for surface effect . .
per 100 lbs., \$12.00; per lb., 20c.
Lawn Grass, Mixed, for athletic grounds
per 100 lbs., \$17.50; per lb., 25c.
Meadow Fescue Grass per lb., 14c.
Meadow Fescue Grass, Tall per lb., 22c.
Meadow Foxtail Grass per lb., 33c.
Meadow Oat Grass per lb., 22c.
Wood Meadow Grass per lb., 28c.

MILLET.

Common per bush., \$1.25; per qt., 10c.
Freuch per lb., 8c.
German per bush, \$1.20; per qt., 10c.
Hungarian per bush., \$1.00; per qt., 10c.
Pearl or Cat-tail per lb., 15c.
Mixed Grass, for shady places . . . per lb., 20c.
Orchard Grass per bush, \$1.60
Pasture Grass, for light soils
per 100 lbs., \$20.00; per lb., 25c.
Pasture Grass, for heavy soils
per 100 lbs., \$20.00; per lb., 25c.
Perennial Rye Grass per bush., \$2.00
Rescue Grass per lb., 25c.
Rhode Island Bent Grass
per bush., \$2.25; per lb., 25c.
Sheep's Fescue Grass per lb., 15c.
Sweet Vernal Grass, Annual per lb., 15c.
Sweet Vernal Grass, Perennial per lb., 65c.
Teosinte per lb., \$1.00
Texas Blue Grass per lb., \$2.75
Timothy per bush., \$2.00

HEMP SEED per bush., \$2.00; per pt., 8c.

HOTBED CLOTH.

Extra Heavy per yd., 20c.
Heavy per yd., 10½c.
Medium per yd., 8c.

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Chicken Founts, stoneware
each, 1-qt., 40c; 2-qt., 70c; 4-qt., 90c; 8-qt., \$1.20
Chicken Founts, galvanized each, 50c.
Chicken Troughs, iron . . . 1 to 5 feet, per foot, 25c.
Mole Traps, iron each 30c.
Mole Traps, Olmsted each \$1.50
Mole Traps, Perfection each \$2.00

IMPLEMENTS, ETC.—Continued.

Seed Drills, Mathews'	each, \$6.50
Seed Drills, New Model	each, \$5.75
Seed Sower, Cahoon, hand	each \$4.00
Seed Sower, Cahoon, horse	each \$12.00
Wheel Hoes, Lee's, hand	each, \$15.00
Wheel Hoes, Lee's, horse	each, \$7.50

LUPINS.

White	per bush., \$6.00; per qt., 30c.
Yellow	per bush., \$6.00; per qt., 30c.

MUSHROOM SPAWN. per brick
of 1½ lbs., 15c. (postage 8c. lb. extra).

NEST EGGS.

Porcelain	per doz., 25c.; each, 3c.
Wainwright's Medicated, per doz., 20c.; each, 3c.	
Woodward's Medicated . per doz., 40c.; each, 4c.	

OATS.

Barley Oats	per bush., 75c.
Excelsior	per bush., 75c.
Pride	per bush., 75c.
Probsteier	per bush., 75c.
Russian White	per bush., 75c.
Surprise	per bush., 75c.
Tartarian	per bush., 75c.
Virginia Winter	
per sack of 2 bush. (including sack), \$1.40	
Welcome	per bush., 75c.
White Belgian	per bush., 75c.
Wide Awake	per bush., 75c.

ONION SETS.—New crop ready September 1, 1898.
These prices are merely suggestive.

Bermuda Red	per bush., \$3.75
Bermuda White	per bush., \$3.75
Bermuda White Wax	per bush., \$3.75
Bloodsdales Extra Early Red . . per bush., \$3.00	
Bloodsdales Yellow Danvers . . per bush., \$2.70	
Bloodsdales Gold Seal	per bush., \$2.75
Bloodsdales Pearl	per bush., \$5.00
Bloodsdales Red Seal	per bush., \$2.75
Silver Skin	per bush., \$3.00
Strasburgh Yellow	per bush., \$2.60
Wethersfield Red	per bush., \$2.75
Yellow or Red	per bush., \$2.60
Potato Onions	per qt., 25c.
Shallots, Jersey	per qt., 25c.
Shallots, True Long French . . . per qt., 25c.	
Top Onions, Red	per qt., 25c.
Top Onions, Single Heart per qt., 40c.	

OSAGE ORANGE, per bush., \$7.00; per lb., 40c.

PEAS.—Field Varieties.

Canada	per bush., \$1.75
Cow Peas	per bush., \$2.25
Southern Clay	per bush., \$1.75

PLANTS.—The names of varieties which we shall have will be furnished upon application on dates named below. For late Cabbage and Celery Plants see our Midsummer List, July 1, 1898.

Cabbage (cold frame), ready in March and April	per 1000, \$8.00; per 100, \$1.00
Cabbage (hotbed), ready April 1	per 1000, \$3.00; per 100, 40c.
Cauliflower (cold-frame), ready in March and April	per 100, \$4.00; per doz., 75c.
Cauliflower (hotbed)	
per 1000, \$10.00; per 100, \$1.00; per doz., 25c.	
Celery, ready July 1, per 1000, \$3.00; per 100, 40c.	
Egg-plants (hotbed), ready in May and June	per 100, \$2.50; per doz., 35c.

PLANTS.—Continued.

Pepper, ready in May and June	per 100, \$1.00; per doz., 20c.
Sweet Potato, ready in May and June	per 1000, \$2.00; per 100, 25c.
Tomato, ready in May and June	per 1000, \$8.00; per 100, \$1.00; per doz., 20c.

POP CORN.

Ordinary	per 100 lbs., \$4.50; per lb., 5c.
Rice	per lb., 8c.

POTATOES.—Large, round-hooped flour barrels averaging a net weight of 165 lbs.; no charge for barrels and no cartage.

Beauty of Hebron, per bbl., \$4.10; per bush., \$1.90	
Bliss' Triumph . per bbl., \$4.60; per bush., \$2.10	
Burbank's Seedling	
per bbl., \$3.85; per bush., \$1.75	
Carman No. 3	per bbl., \$4.75; per bush., \$2.20
Dakota Red	per bbl., \$4.75; per bush., \$2.20
Early Goodrich . per bbl., \$3.85; per bush., \$1.75	
Early Ohio	per bbl., \$4.60; per bush., \$2.10
Early Maine	per bbl., \$4.35; per bush., \$2.00
Early Rose	per bbl., \$4.10; per bush., \$1.90
Extra Early Vermont	
per bbl., \$4.10; per bush., \$1.90	
Garfield	per bbl., \$1.50; per bush., \$2.05
Good News	per bbl., \$4.75; per bush., \$2.20
Green Mountain, per bbl., \$4.75; per bush., \$2.20	
Irish Cobbler	per bbl., \$4.75; per bush., \$2.20
Maine Early Rose	
per bbl., \$4.35; per bush., \$2.00	
Peerless	per bbl., \$3.85; per bush., \$1.75
Rural New Yorker	
per bbl., \$3.95; per bush., \$1.80	
State of Maine	per bbl., \$4.10; per bush., \$1.90
White Elephant . per bbl., \$4.10; per bush., \$1.90	
White Star	per bbl., \$3.85; per bush., \$1.75

POTATO SEED per pkt., 30c.

SWEET POTATOES.

Red	per bbl., \$2.50; per bush., \$1.00
Yellow	per bbl., \$2.50; per bush., \$1.00

POWDERS.

Carbolic Acid Powder	5-lb. can, 75c.; 1-lb. can, 20c.; per lb., in bulk, 10c.
Hellebore	1 lb., 25c.; ½ lb., 15c.; ¼ lb., 10c.
London Purple	per lb., 20c.
Paris Green	14 and 28 lbs., 20c. lb.; 2 and 5 lbs., 20c. lb.; 1 lb., 20c.; ½ lb., 24c. per lb.
Persian Insect Powder . per lb., 30c.; bottle, 15c.	
Slug Shot	in bbls., 3¼c. per lb.; per 100 lbs., \$4.00; 5-lb. pkge, 25c.
Thymo Cresol	per gal., \$1.75; ½ gal., \$1.00; 1 qt., 65c.; 8-oz. bottle, 35c.; 4-oz. bottle, 20c.
Tobacco Dust	per 100 lbs., \$2.00; per lb., 5c.
Tobacco Stems	per 100 lbs., \$1.00; per lb., 3c.
Tobacco Stems, granulated	
per bale, \$2.00; per lb., 3c.	
Tobacco and Sulphur, granulated	
per pkge, 50c.; per pkge, 25c.	

RAPE SEED.

Dwarf Essex	per 100 lbs., \$12.00; per lb., 14c.
English	per 100 lbs., \$16.00; per lb., 18c.
German	per 100 lbs., \$15.00; per lb., 17c.

RICE.

Unhulled	per pt., 10c.
Wild	per lb., 20c.

ROOTS.

Artichoke	per bush., \$2.75; per qt., 10c.
Asparagus, Colossal . per 1000, \$4.00; per 100, 70c.	
Asparagus, Palm-etto, per 1000, \$4.00; per 100, 70c.	

ROOTS.—Continued.

Hop	per 100, \$2.00; per doz., 50c.
Horse Radish	per 1000, \$3.00; per 100, 50c.; per doz., 10c.
Rhubarb	per 100, \$5.00; per doz., 75c.; each, 10c.
Sage	per doz., \$1.00; each, 15c.

ROFFEA, for tying plants. . . . 100 lbs., 12c. lb.; 50 lbs., 15c. lb.; 25 lbs., 17c. lb.; single lb., 20c.

RYE.

Spring	per bush., \$1.25
Thousandfold	per bush., \$1.00
White	per bush., \$1.00

SOAP.

Carbolic Acid and Whale Oil	per cake, 8c.
Carbolic Acid Soap	per cake, 8c.
Whale Oil	in bulk, 5c. per lb.; 5-lb. can, 40c.; 2-lb. can, 20c.

SORGHUM.

Early Amber	100 lbs., \$5.50; per lb., 6c.
Common	100 lbs., \$5.50; per lb., 6c.
Orange	100 lbs., \$5.50; per lb., 6c.

SUNFLOWER.

Russian	25 lbs., \$1.00; per lb., 6c.
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TOBACCO.—Yellow Plug Wrappers.

Yellow Orinoco	per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c.
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Dark Plug Wrappers.

Hestor	per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c.
Tuckanoe	per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c.

Plug Fillers.

Sweet Orinoco	per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c.
Flannagan	per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c.
Big Frederick	per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c.
Burleigh	per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c.

Cigar Fillers.

Landreth	per lb., \$6.50; per oz., 65c.
Acclimated Havana . per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 50c.	
Connecticut Seed Leaf, per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c.	
Maryland Broad Leaf, per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c.	

Cigar Wrappers.

Landreth	per lb., \$6.50; per oz., 65c.
Penna., Lancaster Co., per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 50c.	
Island Broad Leaf . . per lb., \$6.50; per oz., 65c.	
Glessner	per lb., \$6.50; per oz., 65c.
Havana—Vuelta Abajo, per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 50c.	
Havana—Partidos . . . per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 50c.	
Havana—Remedios . . per lb., \$5.00; per oz., 50c.	
Sumatra—Rano de . . . per oz., \$3.00; per pkt., 25c.	
Sumatra—Deli de . . . per oz., \$3.00; per pkt., 25c.	

Cigarette.

Hyco	per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c.
Bradley Broadleaf . . per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c.	
Sterling	per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c.

Snuff.

Blue Pryor	per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c.
Flannagan	per lb., \$4.00; per oz., 40c.

VETCHES.

Hairy or Sand Vetch	per bush., \$5.00
Spring	per bush., \$4.50
Winter	per bush., \$6.50

WHEAT.

Dietz, Longberry	per bush., \$1.50
Fulcaster	per bush., \$1.50
Fultz	per bush., \$1.50
Genesee	per bush., \$1.40
Landreth	per bush., \$1.50
Mediterranean	per bush., \$1.50
Roman	per ¼ bush., \$1.50
Scotch Fife	per bush., \$1.50
Velvet Chaff	per bush., \$1.50
Winter Fife	per bush., \$2.00

WE EARNESTLY SOLICIT YOUR ORDER FOR

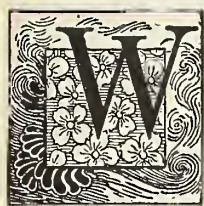


Garden Seeds

Flower Seeds

Agricultural Seeds

OR ANY
HORTICULTURAL REQUISITES.



WE are prepared to fill any order, unless for a very unusual article, and then we will endeavor to obtain it from any source of supply indicated by you or known to us.

The Postal Law governing the transmission of Seeds through the mail provides for the sending of any quantity so long as no package weighs over 4 pounds. Thus, 40 pounds can be sent in 10 packages. The postage rate is 8 cts. per pound. This is a great convenience to purchasers. We pay the postage on all 5-cent and 10-cent flat papers, and ounces up to one-quarter pound of one variety. Postage on Peas, Beans, Corn and Agricultural Seeds and sundries is extra. (See

"Hints to Purchasers" on second page of cover.) Look over this Catalogue. Pick out carefully what you want for your garden. Write down the varieties, the quantities and the prices, and mail us the order, accompanied by a Post-office Money Order covering the total sum.

A Post-office Money Order can be obtained at nearly every Post-office.

They cost on sums not exceeding \$2.50—				3 cts.
"	"	"	"	5.00— 5 cts.
"	"	"	"	10.00— 8 cts.
"	"	"	"	20.00—10 cts.

When Money Orders cannot be had the cash can be sent by Registered Letter, costing 8 cents in addition to the postage, no matter what the amount enclosed.

Your **MERCHANT**
should keep **Landreth's Seeds** for sale.

Ask him
to get what you want. If he cannot, then
write to us direct, addressing your letter

D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.

BLUE GRASS.

Why is POA PRATENSIS
the best for all good
LAWN GRASS Mixtures?

Because no other grass makes so lasting a turf, so complete a sod, due to its mat-like root development. No other ornamental grass is so hardy, this flourishing as high up as the Arctic Circle, starting earliest of all in the Spring and continuing to grow in Autumn after all others have long ceased.

No other is so prolific in leaves of attractive form, texture and color, qualities constantly retained, even flourishing under constant cutting by the closest clipping machines; consequent upon the leaves springing from crowns depressed as compared with the habit of other grasses. Kentucky Blue Grass makes but one attempt in the season to throw up a seed stalk, but is ever putting out new leaves. All these qualities fit it as a lawn grass having no equal; except alone it may be in a salt atmosphere, in which localities Herds Grass, otherwise known as Rhode Island Bent, is used to equal effect, noticeably at Newport and

Narragansett. Removed from a salt atmosphere and ocean fogs, Herds Grass is not to be recommended for Lawns, though it is frequently used when Kentucky Blue Grass is scarce.



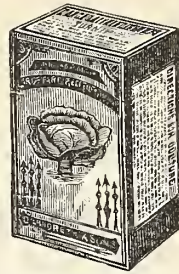
A FLAT PAPER OR PACKET.

All Vegetable Seeds are put up in this form. 5c. and 10c.



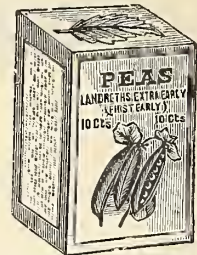
A QUARTER-POUND PACKAGE.

All small Seeds put up in this form and in half pounds.



A HALF-POUND PACKAGE.

All small Seeds put up in this form and in quarter pounds.



A THIRD-PINT PACKAGE.

Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in this form and in Pints.

YOU CAN
BUY

Landreth's Vegetable Seeds

In 5-cent or 10-cent
Flat Papers or Packets.



A PINT PACKAGE.

Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in this form and in Third Pints.

All varieties of Landreth's Vegetable Seeds offered on pages 13 to 45 of this list are put up in 5c. and 10c. Flat Papers or Packets (excepting certain rare specialties otherwise noted).

We will mail them in any desired quantity to any part of the United States, **free of Postage**. Each paper bears a handsomely colored illustration of the vegetable, with printed description and directions for cultivation, together with *date of issue*, a new feature introduced by us to protect the planter, and not followed by any other seed house.

Landreth's Flower Seeds are put up in neatly colored illustrated papers. For list and prices see Landreth's Flower Seed List, pages 4 to 12.

Sealed Packages.

These packages are of cardboard, with colored illustration of the vegetable and directions for its culture, and are offered to protect the planter who has confidence in our seeds and the reputable merchant who handles our seeds in competition with his neighbor, who may possibly have a few of ours and the balance common stock—cheap stuff from any and every source; *no matter its origin, so it be cheap*. Under our system purchasers who desire our seeds are certain of getting them and profiting by our practical experience as Seed Farmers. There are tens of thousands of dollars' worth of Garden Seeds palmed off annually upon the public as Landreth's which we have never supplied.

In Pints and One-third Pints. All Peas, Beans and Corn are put up in Pints and One-third Pints (to meet the requirements of parties wanting larger quantities than those contained in our Flat Papers), and will be supplied at the rates *per quart* named in our price-list; no quantity will be furnished for less than 5c. Postage extra, if by mail, on 1 pints, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{3}$ pints, 3 cents. Larger quantities should be ordered in bulk—see our Price List.

In Half-Pounds and Quarter-Pounds. All smaller Vegetable Seeds are put up in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and will be supplied at the rates per pound named in our Price List. Postage, if by mail, 8 cents per pound additional ($\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and under mailed free of postage.)

Seeds in Bulk.

All the other varieties of Vegetables, as well as Field and Agricultural Seeds, named in our list, whether by the pound, bushel, ounce or quart (or precisely the quantity you may need), we will supply at the prices named in our Price List. See our "Hints to Purchasers," second page of cover, and mail your orders early.

We do not sell Seeds on Commission, nor do we sell Cheap Seeds.—To be able to buy seeds at low prices, is to inexperienced persons a tempting consideration, but those who are critical know that one-half the quantity of good seed will produce a better stand of plants than double the quantity of inferior seed, to say nothing of the quality of the resulting crop. Upon practical test in the garden the illusion as to cheapness is rudely and expensively dissipated.



Pedigree Stock. Introduced by us in 1823.

Landreth's Specialties.

(IN BULK, UNDER SEAL.)

The following varieties (Specialties exclusively our own), whether sold by us or by merchants, appear only in colored bags, wired and sealed with our "Bell" Trade-mark, to distinguish them from imported imitation and spurious stock offered at lower prices:

Landreth's Extra Early Peas, in red bags, of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ bushels.
Landreth's First in Market Beans, in drab bags, " " " "
Landreth's Scarlet Beans, in yellow bags, " " " "
Landreth's Pink Eye Wax Beans, in pink bags, " " " "
Saddleback Wax Beans, in buff bags, " " " "
Bloomsdale Spinach, in blue bags, of 5, 10, 20 30 and 40 pounds.

No charge for bags and sealing.

ADDRESS
D. LANDRETH & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Reasons WHY A CAUTIOUS MAN PURCHASES



Landreths' Seeds.

- (a)—**Because** these Seeds are of the highest reputation, home and abroad.
- (b)—**Because** these Seeds are largely grown by the Landreths on Landreths' own Farms.
- (c)—**Because** that portion of these Seeds not so grown on the Landreths' Farms are grown nevertheless on contract from Seed Stocks furnished by Landreth, and which Seed Stocks were grown on Landreths' Farms.
- (d)—**Because** Landreths' are reliable Seeds, worth their cost, while Seeds grown by inexperienced people are unreliable; at their best a very doubtful investment, and at the worst they may put the planter to great disappointment, if not absolute loss of cash, labor and profit.
- (e)—**Because** Landreths cultivate in Seed crops nearly 2000 acres of land which the Landreths own, thus unmistakably showing that they have wide experience, and, if honest, should have **Good Seeds for Sale.**

SEEDS

alone, of all the purchases of a countryman, a farmer or gardener, or of a city man having a front or back yard, are articles requiring absolute confidence as to the final outcome of their sowing. The planter of Seeds can tell something beforehand, judged by their outward appearance, when he buys a pair of shoes, suit of clothes, a piece of machinery, even a horse—always a risky investment—but with Seeds he has nothing to guide him as respects merit; nothing but the reputation of the grower. He places himself at the mercy of the Seed Grower and spends his money and time covering a period from 40 to 100 days before he knows whether or not he has been given the value of his outlay and expectations, or has been sold a gold brick. Reader, you take none of these chances in pur-

chasing Landreths' Seeds. Mail us your order and the Seeds will be at your Post-office as quickly as the United States Mail can carry them.

Landreths' prices are as low as the quality can be sold, for there is as much difference in breeds of Seeds as there is difference in breeds of dogs, and that is saying a good deal. Only trial will develop the merit or demerit of Seeds, but while making the trial the Summer has come and gone.

Tell your friends what a good Seed Catalogue this is. The reason it is good is because

1. It is arranged alphabetically.
2. It is written by an expert.
3. It tells how much to sow to the 100 yards or to the acre.
4. It tells how to thin out.
5. It gives valuable information, such as makes it valuable to preserve.

Your Merchant can get you Landreths' Seeds, or you can write to us direct.

FARMER'S GARDEN

Why is it that so few grain farmers have gardens? The city man who rents a country house has a garden, the villager generally has a garden, the country day laborer always has a garden, but the farmer, who generally has more land than he can properly cultivate, rarely has a garden. The only explanation is that he looks upon gardening or the working of an acre in Cabbage, Beets or other vegetables as a sort of small-potato business, and beneath his lordly self who raises his one hundred acres of wheat or corn? What a mistaken policy! How he forbids himself the pleasure, the sanitary advantages, the clean-cut profits of a well-arranged, properly cultivated and bountiful garden. An acre which will afford him more real comfort and actual profit than any ten acres of his best farm crops; an acre which makes him quite independent as to his daily food, and tends to make his sons and daughters better satisfied with farm life. Certainly, it is hard enough to keep the boys and girls under the farmhouse roof, and unquestionably one cause is because of the monotony or dissatisfaction with the farmhouse table. A farm life is undoubtedly one of long hours—no society. Why make it more distasteful by neglecting the garden, its toothsome vegetables and beautiful flowers of civilizing influences?

SPRAY OF SWEET PEAS.

SPRAY OF NASTURTIUM.

Landreths' Flower Seed List.

COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR
PLANTING ON EACH PACKAGE.

MAIL US YOUR ORDER

Postage Free. Flower seeds in packets. Prices as indicated. Notice remarks on each packet as to depth of covering.

Select from our list the varieties you fancy, and with the order remit us the price for each paper desired. The money can be sent as a post-office order, and the seeds will be mailed to you free of postage.

To make the directions for planting easily understood, we have divided all the varieties of Flower Seeds into Seven Classes, and for planting-time designate certain seasons, as indicated by the budding of familiar trees. The following is the classification. Upon each packet is printed its class directions for sowing.

FIRST CLASS.—Sow under glass early in Spring (before the Peach has started into bloom), and transplant into small pots, to be turned out at the proper season; or sow latter end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees put forth), in a sheltered, sunny compartment of the garden.

SECOND CLASS.—Sow early in Spring (when the Peach comes into bloom), or, still better, in the Autumn immediately after the heat of Summer.

THIRD CLASS.—Sow as early in the Spring as the earth will permit—usually when the Apple and Cherry are blooming.

FOURTH CLASS.—Sow latter end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees have put forth), in a sheltered compartment of the garden.

FIFTH CLASS.—Sow latter end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees have put forth), in those positions where it is desired the plants should remain.

SIXTH CLASS.—At latter end of Spring (when the Oak and other late trees put forth) soak the seed for ten or fifteen hours in tepid water and sow in those positions where it is desired the plant or plants should remain.

SEVENTH CLASS.—Sow in Autumn or early Winter, in the greenhouse or conservatory, covering the seed to a depth not exceeding once or twice its diameter—better, perhaps, not cover at all. When the plants have reached a suitable size, prick out in the usual manner.

OPEN-AIR CULTURE. Flower seeds, being usually small and delicate, the land to receive them must necessarily be carefully prepared. Large stones, clods, and other material out of place, should be removed after the earth has been deeply dug and fertilized; but the earth should not be made so fine as to become pasty under moisture.

The best results will generally be obtained by sowing all the varieties in one plot or bed, sufficiently large to hold all sorts in parallel rows one foot apart, and carefully weeded and otherwise attended to during the early stages of growth.

Afterwards, when one or two inches high, the young plants can be removed, on a rainy, or cloudy, damp day, to permanent positions carefully prepared for their reception, enriched by a previous application of manure or compost.

In the after-culture, the most important matter is to keep the beds well thinned, for crowding will defeat all other preparations, while space, which at first seems four times too much, will serve to develop robust plants, which, by their ample leafage and well-developed flowers, will amaze people not familiar with the conditions of ample space necessary to successful plant culture.

STARTING OR FORCING SEEDS IN THE HOUSE.

When it is desired to hasten the development of plants, they may be sown in the conservatory or in boxes within the house. Those who have greenhouses hardly need directions, but for those who have had less experience we drop the following hints:

Procure shallow boxes, trays, or broad pots from two to four inches deep, the bottoms permitting the free passage of water, else the earth will bake and become sour. Seeds will not germinate satisfactorily or thrive in a wet soil. Prepare a mixture of one-third leaf mold cut fine, one-third clean sand, and one-third finely pulverized stable manure; moisten the mixture thoroughly and fill into the boxes to within a half inch of the top—gently patting down the surface to a level. Upon this distribute the seed and cover just out of sight, by sifting over the seed the finest earth procurable, settling the seed down with a fine spray of water shaken from a brush, a heavier application baking the surface. Place the boxes where they will remain at a temperature of between 60° and 70°, applying water with a brush or fine rose when the surface becomes dry. When the seedlings are half an inch high they may be transplanted to other boxes, placing the tiny plants about one to each square inch. When these become so large as to crowd each other, they should again be transplanted to the garden or to other boxes, according to the season.

SOME HINTS ON THE BLOOMING SEASONS OF COMMON GARDEN FLOWERS.—A little knowledge of the periods of blooming of garden flowers will aid an amateur in so arranging the varieties as to produce the best effects. For instance:

- (a) The first garden flowers after the cessation of the Spring frosts are from the Dutch and other bulbs planted during the previous Autumn.
- (b) The second in order are those other plants, biennials, grown the preceding Autumn to a state of one-half maturity, as Pansies, Sweet William, Everlasting Peas, Pinks, Carnations, Columbines, Fox Glove, etc.

- (c) The third or early Summer class comprises Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Zinnias, Hollyhocks, Sweet Alyssum, Mignonette, etc.
- (d) The fourth or Midsummer class comprises almost the entire list in the Catalogue.
- (e) The fifth class, or those blooming in the cooler season of early and late Autumn, comprises Pansies, Portulaca, Verbena, Bachelor Button, Phlox Drummondii, Cockscomb, Everlastings, etc.

No Seeds are superior to Landreths'.

GENERAL LIST OF 500 SORTS.

AGERATUM.—The Ageratums are all very pretty, especially when grown in beds or borders, easy growth, flower abundantly out-of-doors in Summer, or in greenhouse in Winter; therefore very desirable for bouquet-making. Space 6x8 inches.

Conspicuum.—White. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches. 5

Mexicanum.—Blue. Half-hardy annual. 15 inches. 5

ALTHEA Sinensis rosea (Hollyhock).—6 to 8 feet.

Various colors 5

In separate colors 5

The colors are white, red, crimson, yellow, and all shades of double flowers, presenting the most beautiful combination when planted in groups. Perennial.

ALYSSUM is an annual, flowering from June

to November, and all Winter indoors. Is fragrant, makes a very pretty border, and is useful in making small bouquets. The Saxatile compactum and Wierbeckii are perennials, well adapted for rock work and borders. Space 5x8 inches.

(Sweet) maritimum.—White. 6 inches. 5

Saxatile compactum.—Golden yellow. 1 foot 5

Wierbeckii.—Yellow. 1 foot 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

AMARANTHUS.

- Atropurpurea nanus.**—New dwarf, blood red, drooping. 1 foot . . . 5
Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding).—Red, drooping. 2 feet . . . 5
Salicifolius (Fountain Plant).—Is of pyramidal drooping habit, brilliantly tipped with orange, carmine and brown. Height 4 feet. Space 10 x 15 inches . . . 5

ANTIRRHINUMS, or Snap Dragons, are hardy perennials, blooming first season if sown early. Among the most showy and brilliant border plants; succeed in any good garden soil.

- Majus.**—Crimson and white. 1½ feet . . 5
Nana (Tom Thumb).—Mixed colors. 6 in. . 5
Picturatum.—Tinted varieties mixed. 1 foot . . . 5
Delila.—Carmine, yellow and white . . 5
Firefly.—Orange scarlet. 5
Galathea.—Crimson and white. 5

AQUILEGIA, or Columbine, is among the most beautiful and curiously formed of hardy perennial flowers. Blooms in the early Spring and Summer. Space 8 x 10 inches.

- Chrysanthia** (Columbine).—Golden. 3 feet . 5
Hybrida.—Mixed. 2 feet 5
Skinneri.—Scarlet and yellow. 1½ feet . 10

ASTERS are surpassingly beautiful annual plants. All shades and colors are represented in our assortment. The seed should be sown under glass or in a seed bed, and transplanted into deeply dug, highly enriched soil, mulching with manure and irrigating. Water during a drought is absolutely essential to a healthy, vigorous growth. Space 8 x 10 inches.

- Bouquet.**—Dwarf, crimson, violet and white. 1 foot 10
Chrysanthemum.—Dwarf. 1 foot 5
Chrysanthemum.—Tall. 1½ feet 5
Corcordea.—Double, bright colors, white centre. 1½ feet 5
Globe-flowered.—Various colored. 1½ ft. . 5
Meteor.—Bright crimson. 1 foot 5
Mignon.—Pure white. 1 foot 10
Paeony-flowered.—Mixed colors. 1 foot . 10
Paeony-flowered.—Dark blood red. 1 foot . 10
Victoria.—Sulphur yellow. 1 foot . . . 10
Washington.—Light purple. 1½ feet . . 5
German Mixed.—1½ feet 5
Triumph Scarlet.—Fine dwarf 25
Triumph White.—Fine dwarf 20
Perennial.—Star flowers, various colors. 1 foot 5

AZALEA.—Perennial. Mixed colors. 3 to 4 ft. 25
BACHELOR'S BUTTON.—See *Everlasting Flowers*.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper).—A family of beautiful annuals. Rich soil and deep culture is requisite to produce large and showy flowers. The Camellia-flowered sorts are full as Roses. All our stocks are fine. Space 10 x 12 inches.

- Atroanguinea.**—Blood red. 2 feet . . . 5
Carnation.—Striped mixed. 2 feet . . . 5
Camelia.—White-blotched mixed. 2 feet . 5
Rose.—Mixed colors. 1 foot 5
Solferino.—Striped and spotted. 2 feet . 5
Sunshine.—Fine double scarlet. 5
Queen.—Bright rose, fine. 5
The King.—Bright scarlet. 2 feet . . . 5
Double.—White, pure, for bouquets. 2 ft. . 5
Double.—Mixed. 2 feet. (These comprise all the varieties mixed together). . . . 5

BEGONIA.—Beautiful hothouse or greenhouse plants, or during Summer in the garden. Require rich soil and plenty of moisture. Propagated by seeds, cuttings, or division of tubers. Space 10 x 12 inches.

- Hybrida.**—Tuberous-rooted, mixed colors. 2 feet, single 25
Double.—Tuberous 25
Rex hybrida.—Mixed colors. 6 inches . 25

BELLS. The Daisy is a perennial plant of poetical celebrity. Native of England and Scotland. Quite hardy in most situations, easy culture, requires shade. Flowers from April to June. Start seed in hotbed. Space 4 x 6 inches.

- Mixed colors.** 25
Longfellow, double rose 15
Double white 10

BLUE BOTTLE. See *Cyanus*.

BOCCONIA Japonica.—Magnificent foliage plants. Perennial. Height, 4 feet. Space 20 x 20 inches 5

BROMPTON STOCK. See *Mathiola*.

- CACALIA**, or Flora's Paint Brush.
Coccinea.—Scarlet. 18 inches 5
Lutea.—Yellow. 18 inches 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

CALCEOLARIA.—Beautiful greenhouse plants, with pocket-shaped flowers mottled and spotted.

- Hybrida.**—Mixed colors. 15 inches . . . 25
Tigrina.—Spotted. 15 inches 25

CALENDULA.—Handsome, hardy annuals, commonly called Cape or Pot Marigold. Bloom continuously all the season. Easy culture. Space 5 x 10 inches.

- Maritima.**—Double yellow. 1 foot 5
Officialis meteor.—Double striped orange. 1 foot 5
Pongee.—Double white. 1 foot 5
Prince of Orange.—Dark golden double. 1 foot 5

CALIFORNIA POPPY. See *Eschscholtzia*.

CALLIOPSIS, or **Coreopsis**, are hardy annual plants of easy culture, very beautiful, especially when grown in clusters. Space 6 x 8 inches.

- Atroanguinea.**—Blood red. 1 foot . . . 5
Drummondii.—Golden, with crimson centre. 1 foot 5
Marmorata.—Brown, yellow and crimson. 1½ feet 5
Mixed.—All colors. 2 feet 5
Hybrida.—New double mixed. 1 foot . . 5

CAMPANULA.—The Campanulas are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. The Campanula medium (Canterbury Bell) claims a situation in all gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil. Space, 8 x 12 inches.

- Pyramidalis** (Pyramidal Bell Flower). 2 feet 5
Calicanthema (Cup and Saucer).—Mixed colors. 2 feet 5
Rotundifolia (Hare Bell).—White and blue. 2 feet 5
Speculum (Venus' Looking Glass).—Blue and white. 2 feet 5
Medium (Canterbury Bell).—Mixed colors, double and single. 2 feet 5

CANDYTUFT. See *Iberis*.

CANNAS are mostly tropical, half-hardy, perennial plants, with elegant foliage and showy flowers; produce a striking effect grouped in beds or singly on the lawn. Soak the seed in warm water about twelve hours, sow in hotbed, plant out when ground is warm; give plenty of moisture and rich soil. Take up the roots before frost and keep in moderately warm cellar. Space 15 x 20 inches.

- Aurantiaca.**—Golden. 4 feet 5
Coccinea.—Scarlet. 3 feet 5
Marechal Vaillant.—Orange. 5 feet . . 5
Dwarf French.—Mixed colors. 3 feet . . 5
Indica.—Mixed sorts. 4 feet 5
Crozy's Early Large Flowering.—Mixed colors 10

CANTERBURY BELL. See *Campanula*.

CARNATION. See *Dianthus*.

CASTOR BEAN. See *Ricinus*.

CELOSIA.—The Cockscombs are tender annuals, require rich soil, will attain rich color and large size by repeated shiftings; cut off side flowers and leave one head only to a plant. If cut before they fade the head may be preserved during the Winter. Space 12 x 16 inches.

- Cristata coccinea nana** (Dwarf Cockscomb).—Scarlet. 2 feet 5
Cristata.—Mixed 5
Cristata plumosa (Feathered Cockscomb).—3 feet 5
Cristata aurantiaca (Orange Cockscomb).—3 feet 5
Cristata pumila Kermesina.—A deep crimson Tom Thumb 5
President Thiers.—Very dwarf 5

CENTAUREA.—Hardy annuals of easy culture. The white-leaved varieties, *Candidissima*, *Clementei* and *Gymnocarpa*, are valuable for borders and ribbon bedding. The other varieties make beautiful additions to the flower bed. Space 8 x 10 inches.

- Americana** (Star Thistle).—Lilac. 2 feet . 5
Candidissima.—Silver-leaved. 1 foot . . 5
Cyanus (Blue Bottle).—Mixed colors. 1½ feet 5
Moschata (Sweet Sultan).—Purple. 1 ft. . 5

CHEIRANTHUS Cheri.—Wall Flower is a great favorite. It is a half-hardy biennial, producing beautiful, fragrant flowers. Requires protection during the Winter. Space 4 x 8 inches.

- Single mixed.**—2 feet 5
Dwarf.—Brown, double. 1 foot 5
Double.—Yellow. 1½ feet 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

CHINESE PRIMROSE. See *Primula*.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.—The annual varieties are hardy, very pretty, especially when grown in masses. Easy culture, stand the heat, require rich soil.

- Coronarium.**—Mixed colors. 1 foot . . . 5
Burrigeum.—Crimson and white. 1 foot 5
Eclipse.—Golden yellow. 1 foot 5
Plenissimum 5

CINERARIA.—The flowers of the Cinerarias are after the habit of the herbaceous Aster; petals of many colors, eyes of different shades. Hardy greenhouse annuals; very attractive during Winter and Spring. The *Maritima* varieties are half-hardy perennials, desirable for borders and ribbon bedding.

- Hybrida.**—Mixed colors. 2 feet 25
Extra select dwarf. 1 foot 50
Maritima candidissima.—Silver foliage. 2 feet 5

CLEOME Grandiflora or **Arborea.**—Rose-colored shades. The Cleome requires rich soil. It is a half-hardy annual; blooms continuously through the Summer and is quite showy. Height, 3 feet. Space 12 x 12 inches . 5

CLIANTHUS Dampieri.—Scarlet. The *Clianthus*, or Glory Pea, is a tender perennial, bearing scarlet, pea-shaped flowers; succeeds best in greenhouse. 3 feet 5

COCKSCOMB. See *Celosia*.

COLEUS, var.—Is a tender perennial foliage plant, principally used for borders and edgings. The brilliant shades of bronze, yellow, green, crimson and red make it very attractive. Raised from seeds or cuttings. Plant out when all danger of frost is past. Remove to greenhouse in Fall. 1 foot. Space 8 x 8 inches 25

COLUMBINE. See *Aquilegia*.

COREOPSIS. See *Calliopsis*.

COSMOS.—Growing 3 to 4 feet high from seed. Space 3 x 3 feet.

- Pearl white** 5
Pearl pink 5
Deep crimson 5
Fine mixed 5

CYCLAMEN Persicum.—White and rose. Tender perennial, bulbous rooted, beautiful fragrant flowers; protect during Winter, have soil well drained. 6 inches 10

DAHLIA.—A well-known favorite. The colors and shades of colors are many; is a half-hardy perennial, tuberous rooted, deserving a place in every garden. Blooms till frost. Keep the roots during Winter in a dry cellar, free from frost.

- Various colors, double.** 5 feet 5
Various colors, single 5 feet 5
Various colors, dwarf double. 3 feet . . 5
Jules Chretien.—Very dwarf. 10 to 15 in. 5

DAISY. See *Bellis*.

DELPHINIUM.—The Larkspurs are showy annuals and perennials; beautiful border flowers. Foliage much divided, flowers in terminal spikes, blue, purple, white and red. The blue flowers are very brilliant. The Dwarf and Tall Rocket and *Consolida* are annuals, the others are perennials. The annuals will succeed better if the seed is sown in the Fall and protected during Winter. All grow freely in good soil. Space 4 x 8 inches.

- Tall Rocket Larkspur.**—3 feet 5
Dwarf Rocket Larkspur, var.—1 foot . . . 5
Consolida (Branching Larkspur, var.).—2 feet 5
Elatum (Bee Larkspur, var.).—3 feet . . 5
Formosum.—Blue and white. 2 feet . . . 5
Grandiflora celestinum.—Blue. 2 feet . 5
Ranunculus flowered, var.—1 foot . . . 5

DIANTHUS.—Pinks in their perfection are surpassed by few garden flowers. The *Chinensis*, or Indian Pinks, and *Heddewigii*, are annuals or biennials, the other varieties are perennials. Pinks and Sweet Williams are old favorites; nearly all are fragrant. Rich soil will make bright flowers. Space 5 x 8 in.

CARNATIONS.

- Caryophyllus.**—Mixed colors; a fine selection of double flowers. 2 feet . . . 5
Caryophyllus.—Double striped. 2 feet . 5
Caryophyllus.—Dwarf red greundine. 1½ feet 5
Caryophyllus.—Double dwarf Vienna . . 5
Caryophyllus.—Perpetual flowered double 20
Caryophyllus.—Marguerite.—Half dwarf, white, fine bloomer 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

Carnations—Continued.

Comtesse de Paris.—Dwarf yellow; very fine; quite true	10
Chabaud's Double Perpetual.—Choice yellow; blooms in six months.	20

PINKS.

Chiensis (China Pink).—Double, mixed, 1 foot.	5
Hedderwigii (Japan Pink).—Double and single; very showy, 1 foot	5
Diadematus.—Dwarf, double mixed; compact habit; improvement on Chiensis, 1 foot.	5
Imperialis.—Double mixed, choice, 1 ft.	5
Laciniatus.—Fringed, double mixed, 2 ft.	5
Plumarius (Pheasant's Eye).—Single mixed, 2 feet.	5

SWEET WILLIAM.

Barbatus.—Double mixed, 1 foot	5
Single mixed, 1 foot	5

DIGITALIS.—Hardy perennials of easy culture, living for several years without care and yielding tall spikes of showy ringent flowers. Space 8 x 12 inches.

Purpurea (Purple Fox Glove).—4 feet	5
Alba (White Fox Glove).—4 feet	5
Moustrousa, var. (Tall Fox Glove).—4 feet	5
Maculata (Spotted Fox Glove).—3 feet	5

ENGLISH COWSLIP. See *Primula*.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.—One of the most beautiful and showy of garden flowers. When grown in masses, scarcely any plant produces a greater degree of splendor. Easily raised from seed. Sown in Autumn the growth is of increased vigor. Space 8 x 8 inches.

Californica (California Poppy).—Yellow, 1 foot.	5
Alba.—White, 1 foot	5
Crocea.—Orange, 1 foot	5
Crocea striata.—Striped, 1 foot	5
Mixed.—Various colors, 1 foot	5
Crocea, fl. pl.—Double flowered, 1 foot	5

EVERLASTING PEAS.—See *Lathyrus*.

FLORA'S PAINT BRUSH. See *Cacalia*.

FORGET-ME-NOT. See *Myosotis*.

FOUR O'CLOCK. See *Mirabilis*.

FOX GLOVE. See *Digitalis*.

FUCHSIA (Lady's Eardrop).—The Fuchsia is a well-known and favorite flower, of easy culture. Tender perennial, requiring shade and moisture. 2 feet 50

GAILLARDIA.—The Gaillardias are half-hardy, free-flowering annuals. The flowers are a very showy combination of orange, crimson and purple, blended and streaked in many ways. Space 8 x 10 inches.

Alba marginata.—Crimson and white, 1½ feet.	5
Picta lorenziana.—Bright colors, 2 feet	5
Picta.—Mixed, 2 feet	5

GERANIUM Pelargonium.—Half-hardy perennials; 2 feet. Sow in seed bed in Spring, keep moist and plant out in rich sandy loam. Cuttings may be easily started in pots, if kept moist and shady. Take up in the Fall, pot and keep in a moderately cool cellar during Winter.

Scarlet Choice	5
Tom Thumb	10
Choice Mixed.—Cape varieties	15
Apple Scented	25
Odier.—French, blotched.	25
Zonale.—Double flowered.	25

GILIA.—Neat, unpretending annuals, long in bloom, easy culture, fine for rockwork. Space 3 x 5 inches.

Capitata.—Blue	5
Tricolor.—Three colors.	5
Mixed.	5

GLADIOLUS.—Half-hardy perennials; various colors and shades of colors. 3 feet. Space 8 x 8 inches 5

GLOXINIA hybrida.—These, though classed as tender perennials, will stand out of doors in protected positions during Summer. They bloom the second year and will annually increase in size and beauty. Flowers trumpet shaped and 2 to 3 inches long. Old plants are exceedingly effective, blooming for months continuously. Height, 1 to 2 feet, and breadth the same. 50

GLORY PEA. See *Clinanthus*.

GOLDEN FEATHER. See *Pyrethrum*.

GROVE LOVE. See *Nemophila*.

HARE BELL. See *Campanula*.

HEDGE MUSTARD. See *Erysimum*.

Price per Packet, Cts.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower).—The Sunflower is a well-known old-fashioned favorite, of late years wonderfully improved. The varieties are all annuals. The size and brilliancy of their flowers make them worthy of a place in every garden. Space 20 x 30 inches.

Giganteus (Russian).—Golden, 8 feet	5
Nanus.—Dwarf double, orange, 3 feet	5
Globosus.—Globe flowered, yellow, 3 ft.	5
Argophyllus (Texas Silver Leaf)—Striped, 6 feet.	5
Californicus.—Golden, 6 feet	5

HELIOTROPIUM.—The Heliotrope is a sweet-scented tender perennial. Blue flowers. Grows freely in the garden or greenhouse. Fine for bouquets, 2 feet. 5

HIBISCUS is a very showy flower. Africanus is annual; the Moscheutos or Rose Mallow is perennial. Space 10 x 10 inches.

Africanus.—Yellow and brown, 2 feet	5
Moscheutos.—White and rose, 3 feet	5

HOLLYHOCK. See *Althea*.

HYACINTHUS Candicans.—White. Cape Hyacinth is a very handsome, fragrant perennial, suitable for the centre of a bed or singly in lawn, 4 feet 5

IBERIS (Candytuft).—A well-known favorite; is a hardy annual, very pretty in beds or masses. Seed may be sown in the Fall for early flowering. Space 3 x 8 inches.

Amara (White Candytuft).—1 foot	5
Coronaria (Rocket Candytuft).—White, 1 foot.	5
Carminia (Carmine Candytuft).—1 foot	5
Odorata.—White, 1 foot	5
Purpurea.—Purple, 1 foot	5
Variegata.—Mixed colors, 1 foot	5
Gibraltar hybrida	5
Empress.—Large white	5

ICE PLANT. See *Mesembryanthemum*.

IPOMEA. See *Vines*.

IPOMOPSIS are hardy biennials, natives of the South; very beautiful.

Aurantiaea.—Golden, 2 feet	5
Elegans (Scarlet Cantua).—3 feet	5

JOHNNY JUMP-UP. See *Viola*.

LADY'S EAR DROP. See *Fuchsia*.

LADY'S SLIPPER. See *Balsam*.

LANTANA Hybrida.—Various shades. Tender perennials; easily raised from seed or increased by cuttings. Fine bedding plants. The flowers are of brilliant changeable colors, 2 feet 10

LARKSPUR. See *Delphinium*.

LATHYRUS Odoratus (Sweet Peas).—The Sweet Pea and the Nasturtium, each separately improved by the mixing or hybridization of distinct colors and qualities and the perpetuation of the new product, or in some cases by the seizing of accidental sprouts, now both take rank among the most valuable garden plants, not surpassed in brilliant effect by any biennials, while they both are within the easy culture of any one of the least gardening experience.

The Sweet Pea, as respects size, texture, diversity of colors, exquisite shades, phenomenal production of blooms and exquisite perfume, has in the last few years jumped to the first place among the sweetest of climbing plants. So productive is it that single plants have been known to have borne over 1000 sprays of flowers.

No praise can be too high for the Sweet Pea. It is the fashionable flower, consequent upon its rare development in beauty, ranging from deepest purple to pure white and in perfume fragrant as Mignonette.

It is in place everywhere—in bouquets, in vases, as masses on the lawn, as ribbons along paths, or trained as screens in the form of hedges, or clambering on trellises to hide unsightly objects.

It is the most useful and ornamental of all hardy annuals, growing best in a cool soil and most luxuriantly under conditions of rain or moisture.

In planting the seed it should be put into the soil in very early Spring, to secure an early development, as early, if not earlier, than the planting of garden Peas. If sown in rows, the trenches to receive the seeds should be marked out three to four inches deep and half filled with manure and the seeds placed half inch apart, the plants to be finally thinned to 3 inches apart. Planted in single rows, 1 ounce of Sweet Peas will seed 20 feet, but for effective purposes, 1 ounce

Price per Packet, Cts.

should be allowed to every 10 feet, or even less.

It is an erroneous idea that it is absolutely necessary to train Sweet Peas to climb on trellises or other supports. While they are runners and can be trained if desirable, we produce equally good effects by sowing them in rows 4 feet apart. They can also be sown in masses in beds of any design.

Sweet Peas can be sown in the Gulf States in December, January and February, and a profusion of blooms can be had before the extreme heat of Summer. In the North sow in the Spring a month earlier than garden Peas.

LANDRETHS' SWEET PEAS.

Twenty-five Varieties.

The sorts arranged in order of colors, commencing with White to Canary, Rose to Red, Purple to Blue. All Named Sorts at 50 cents per pound; 5 cents per packet.

White Class.

Mrs. Sankey.—Pure white. Flowers large. Similar to Queen of England, but larger flower. Black seed	5
Emily Henderson.—Pure white. Earliest to flower. Compact vine. Similar to Mrs. Sankey. White seed	5
Primrose.—Light yellow; rare shade. Similar to Mrs. Eckford. Light seed	5
Mrs. Eckford.—Light canary; nearly yellow. Similar to Primrose. Black seed	5

Rosy Class.

Fairy Queen.—White penciled with pink. Black seed	5
Lady Beaconsfield.—Yellowish white with rosy wings. Vigorous vine. Choice sort. Black seed	5
Lottie Eckford.—White shaded with pink and indigo. Similar to Captain Clark. Black seed	5
Mrs. Gladstone.—Pale rose and buff. Fine, large flower. Black seed	5
Blushing Beauty.—A heliotrope pink suffused with lilac. Fine sort, not excelled. Similar to Mrs. Gladstone. Black seed	5
Venus.—Rose, with a buff and decided sulphur tint. Excellent sort. Late to flower. Similar to Isaac Eckford. Black seed	5
Gaiety.—Magenta and white striped. Very desirable. Carnation striped like Queen of the Isles. Black seed	5
Queen of the Isles.—Carnation flowered. White and red stripe. Black seed	5
Apple Blossom.—Bright, rosy, pink and white. Very choice. Similar to American Bell. Black seed	5
Improved Painted Lady.—Rosy crimson and white. An excellent sort. Short vine. Black seed	5

Scarlet Class.

Lady Penzance.—Bright rose and pink. Very fine. Large flower. Similar to but more scarlet than Orange Prince. Brown seed	5
Her Majesty.—Rich, deep scarlet rose. Very fine. One of the best. Black seed	5
Splendor.—Crimson and magenta. Choice. Similar to Duchess of Edinburgh. Black seed	5
Firefly.—Brightest of the scarlets. Fine solid color. Very similar to Cardinal. Black seed	5

Purple Class.

Princess of Wales.—Lavender mauve, purple and carnation striped. Fine sort. Similar to Senator. Black seed	5
Boreatton.—Purple crimson, very dark velvety maroon. Distinct color. Similar to Stanley. Dark seed	5

Blue Class.

Countess of Radnor.—Delicate lavender and reddish mauve. Very superior; a good stock. Similar to Princess May. Brown seed	5
Emily Eckford.—Violet blue, best of that color. Large, bold flower. Round spotted seed	5
Dorothy Tennett.—Showy, purple-blue, fine variety. Lighter colored than the Emily Eckford	5
Waverly.—Grand blue. Body royal blue. Blue crimson standard	5

Mixed Class.

First Selection.—All the above sorts mixed, per pound, 50 cents	5
Second Selection.—An excellent mixture of good sorts, per pound, 35 cents	5
Third Selection.—All dark blue and purple, per pound, 50 cents	5

Price per Packet, Cts.

LATHYRUS Latifolius.—See *Everlasting Pea*. These are perennial, that is, the roots continue to live for many years. They are very early to make vine in the Spring and bloom four weeks earlier than Sweet Peas. The flowers of white, scarlet and purple are borne in clusters like Grapes. Height 10 feet 5

LOVE IN A MIST. See *Nigella*.

LOVE LIES BLEEDING. See *Amaranthus*.

MARTINIA Fragrans.—Variegated. The fragrant Martinia is a beautiful annual, producing a profusion of large Gloxinia-like flowers, blotched and shaded. Sow seed in May. 2 feet 5

MARIGOLD. See *Tagetes*.

MARVEL OF PERU. See *Mirabilis*.

MATHIOLA.—Ten Weeks' Stock, or Gilly Flower, is a half-hardy annual, beautiful and fragrant. Sow under glass or on warm border early in Spring and transplant to rich ground. Space 8 x 10 inches.

Anna alba.—White. 1 foot 10

Anna coccinea.—Scarlet. 1 foot 10

Anna purpurea.—Purple. 1 foot 10

Anna, var.—Mixed colors. 1 foot 10

Simplicaulis, var.—The Brompton Stock is a biennial or perennial, beautiful colors and shades of colors. Grows more branching than the Ten Weeks' Stock. Sow in May, and when about 2 inches high pot singly to protect during Winter. 1 foot . . . 10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM Crystallinum (Ice Plant).—White. Start in hotbed and transplant to border in middle of Summer. Highly ornamental and curious. From its glittering surface is sometimes called Diamond Plant. Space 8 x 8 inches. 1 foot . . . 5

MIGNONETTE. See *Reseda*.

MIMOSA Sensitiva (Sensitive Plant).—Various colors. The Sensitive Plant, from its mysterious irritability, is very curious and interesting. Of easy culture. 1 foot. Space 6 x 8 inches. 5

MIMULUS.

Cardinalis (Monkey Flower).—Scarlet. 1 foot 5

Moschatus (Musk Plant).—Yellow. 8 in. Annuals, though classed in the greenhouse as perennials. Succeed best in moist soil, partly shaded.

MIRABILIS Jalapa.—Marvel of Peru, or Four O'clock, is a very pretty annual of vigorous growth. The flowers are brilliant, singularly mixed and varied on the same plant. 2 feet. Space 8 x 12 inches. 5

MOURNING BRIDE. See *Scabiosa*.

MUSK PLANT. See *Mimulus*.

MYOSOTIS Palustris.—Blue. The Forget-me-not is a modest, pretty little flower, a favorite with every one. Half-hardy perennial. 6 inches. Space 5 x 5 inches. 5

LANDRETHS' NASTURTIUMS.

Seventeen Varieties.

Whether in country or town no flower garden, lawn or front yard should be without a bed or mass large enough to be strikingly effective, or a well-made ribbon of Nasturtiums; for with the exception of the Sweet Pea, of modern introduction, no half-hardy annual approaches the Nasturtium in brilliant effect when shown in mass. No one, after giving space to a large bed of good varieties, will ever again be without this most gorgeous addition to the garden.

The new sorts of Nasturtium should not be confounded with the old-fashioned garden Nasturtium, for the new varieties are surpassingly beautiful. The flowers, borne profusely, of a wide range of shade and combination, the foliage differing in all tones of green, designate the Nasturtium as a first-class bedding plant, indispensable in every ornamental plot of land. The Nasturtium does best when exposed to the full glare of the sun.

The Nasturtium will flourish on almost any soil, indeed often best on poor soil, as on rich land there is a tendency to run too much to foliage. It will flourish under prolonged drought and continue to flower till killed by frost. The plant will be found proof against insect depredations, its acid juice seeming to prevent the attack of insects destroying other ornamental plants in the garden. The young shoots taste like Water Cress, which, botanically, is the true Nasturtium.

The tall varieties may be planted with good effect upon rockwork, against fences or trel-

Price per Packet, Cts.

lises. There are no annual climbing plants more showy, and, in addition, they are strictly reliable, for even on poor soil they will reach to a height of 10 feet by Autumn. For purposes of effective display the seed must be sown in quantity, 5 to 6 ounces being required to furnish plants enough to cover a bed 10 feet in diameter.

The seeds may be started under a glass, in an outdoor bed, or in permanent positions; in which case the plants should be planted about 6 inches apart. A skillful gardener, growing the plants in a greenhouse, can multiply the plants to any extent by cuttings from the half-ripened wood, which root freely in sand. Tall and Dwarf Nasturtiums should never be planted in the same bed. 5

Dwarf Nasturtiums—6 to 12 inches.

Empress of India.—Foliage purple blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers; a profuse bloomer of a most showy class. Per oz., 30c.

King of Tom Thumbs.—Quite distinct, leaves very dark, flowers rich crimson, a brilliant effective sort. Per oz., 20c.

Bronze Curled.—Flowers of a bronze metallic lustre, a very distinct color. Per oz., 15c.

Cattell's Crimson.—Showy variety, equal to any in startling effect. Per oz., 15c.

Pearl.—Flowers nearly white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing a pleasing effect. Per oz., 20c.

Rose Tom Thumb.—A good rose color. Per oz., 20c.

King Theodore.—Very dark crimson flower, foliage inclined to be dark green. Per oz., 20c.

Mixed Dwarf Sorts.—A mixture of the best Dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect in colors of scarlet, crimson, bronze gold and white. Per oz., 15c.

Tall Nasturtiums—3 to 10 feet.

Pearl.—Delicate creamy-white flowers, contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties. Per oz., 15c.

Spit Fire.—Remarkable in its intensity of startling brilliancy; one of the finest sorts; very profuse bloomer; unexcelled; one of the best. Per oz., 25c.

Dunnett's Orange.—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy deep orange flower. Per oz., 20c.

Prince Henry.—Primrose flowers, spotted with crimson. Per oz., 20c.

Crystal Palace Gem.—Similar to Prince Henry, but stronger. Per oz., 20c.

Schillingia.—Flower yellow, spotted with crimson; very strong grower. Per oz., 20c.

Atroranguinea.—Flowers dark crimson; very showy. Per oz., 20c.

Tall Bright Rose.—Very choice sort, producing a rose-colored flower, quite distinct from usual colors. Per oz., 20c.

Mixed Tall Sorts.—A combination of many Tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet. Per oz., 15c.

Vegetable Nasturtium.

Common Yellow.—The green seeds used for pickling. Per oz., 10c.

NEMOPHILA.—The Nemophila, or Grove Love, is a hardy annual, of dwarf habit, producing cheerful blue, violet and white flowers, suitable for edges of borders. 8 inches . . . 5

NIGELLA Damascena.—The Nigella, Love in a Mist, or Devil in the Bush, is a hardy annual. Flowers of various shades of blue. Easy culture. 18 inches. 5

PÆONIA.—Hardy perennial, with bunches of tuberous roots. Sow seed in seed bed in Spring and plant out in the Fall, protecting with litter the first season. After that, little care is required, except to keep ground clean and rich. 2 feet 5

PANSY. See *Viola*.

PAPAVIER (Poppy).—The first four varieties of Poppies are annuals. The others, Bracteatum, Croceum and Orientale, are perennials. Sow seed in the open ground in the Spring or Fall—better in the Fall, as the plant has more time to develop. Will not bear transplanting. Most brilliant and showy flowers. Space 5 x 5 inches.

Carnation.—Various colors. 15 inches. . . 5

Pæony Flowered.—Various colors. 15 in. . . 5

Ranunculus Flowered.—White. 15 in. . . 5

Bracteatum.—Scarlet. 2 feet 5

Danebrog.—Scarlet double. 5

Peacock.—Scarlet 5

Shirley 5

Price per Packet, Cts.

PEPPER.

Celestial, var.—Chinese variety, highly ornamental, bearing abundance of fruit from 1 to 2 inches long, green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Annual. 2 feet. Space 12 x 14 inches. 5

Red Cluster or very Small Cayenne.—Scarlet. The fruit on the plant, as plentiful as foliage, produces a beautiful effect. Annual. 2 feet. Space 10 x 10 inches . . . 5

PERIWINKLE. See *Vinca*.

PETUNIAS are annuals of extraordinary merit and of easy culture, producing a fine effect by reason of the beautiful combination of colors. In the greenhouse they may be classed as perennials. Cuttings from potted plants may be struck at any time. No plant is of more universal application than the Petunia. In the garden, conservatory or greenhouse it produces most beautiful flowers in great profusion. Will grow freely in any soil, but the richer the soil the better effect produced. Space 8 x 12 inches.

Hybrida.—Mixed colors. 2 feet 5

Purpurea.—Purple. 2 feet 5

Belle Etoile.—White and purple; profuse bloomer. 2 feet 5

Nana multiflora. 10

Countess of Ellesmere.—Great bloomer . . . 5

Grandiflora.—Huge flowers; great variety of color. 2 feet 25

Brilliant Rose. 25

Largest White. 25

Quadricolor.—Flowers mammoth 25

Gigantea.—Crimson purple 25

Double Flowered.—Double-flowering hybrid. Mixed. 2 feet 25

PHLOX Drummondii, in all its varieties of colors and shades, comprising most elegant annual border flowers, blooming from July to November, should have rich, light soil. The seed may be sown in hotbed in March, and the plants planted out in June, or, when ground becomes warm, may be sown where they are to stand. Space 4 x 6 inches.

Finest Mixed.—Very choice; various colors. 1 foot. 5

Coccinea.—Scarlet. 1 foot 5

Alba.—White 5

Atrorpurpurea striata.—Dark striped . . . 5

Delicata.—Rose, with white centre. 5

Oculata.—White-eyed 5

Nana compacta.—Dwarf mixed 10

Meteor.—Fiery scarlet 5

Kermesina.—Bright crimson 5

Dwarf Snowball.—Compact. 8 inches high. 10

Superba or decussata.—Perennial Phlox blooms from May to November, producing a great variety of beautiful flowers. Perfectly hardy, requiring little or no protection during the Winter. Seed sown in the Fall will produce fine plants the following year. Mixed colors. 3 feet. Space 10 x 12 inches 5

PINKS. See *Dianthus*.

POPPY. See *Papaver*.

PORTULACA.—One of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Does not grow over six inches high. Any one can grow it in any garden. Space 8 x 8 inches.

Grandiflora Mixed.—Large flowers of 15 to 20 colors mixed 10

Alba.—White 5

Aurantiaea.—Orange 5

Aurea striata.—Gold striped. 5

Splendens.—Mixed colors; very choice . . . 5

Thellusonii.—Scarlet. 5

Double.—Double flowering, mixed colors, very fine 10

PRIMULA.

Sinensis (Chinese Primrose, var.).—The Chinese Primrose is a beautiful tender perennial, cultivated for greenhouse and conservatory decoration. The single varieties may be planted out of doors in Summer. Flowers beautifully variegated, spotted and fringed. Sow seed in shallow pans, with a pane of glass laid over the top to prevent evaporation or the necessity of frequent watering. 6 inches. Space 8 x 8 inches 25

Auricula, var.—Half-hardy perennial, produces beautiful flowers of various colors and shades. Sow seed in box early in Spring or outdoors in Autumn; protect well during Winter. Rich soil. 6 inches. Space 5 x 6 inches 15

Price per Packet, Cts.

Primula—Continued.

- Polyanthus, var.**—Hardy perennials, flowers first season. Grows freely in rich, moist, partially shaded position. Start in boxes or pots and plant out when ground becomes warm. 6 inches 5
- Veris (Cowslip).**—The *Primula veris*, or English Cowslip, hardy perennial, is a well-known favorite. Flowers mostly yellow and red. Propagated by seeds or division of roots. 6 inches. Space 5 to 6 inches 5
- PYRETHRUM.**
Aureum (Golden Feather).—Orange. 1 ft. 5
Roseum.—Rose. 18 inches 5
 Hardy perennials, easy culture. Roseum is the Insect Powder Plant.
- RESEDA (Mignonette).**—No annual is a more general favorite than the Mignonette. Its modest, sweet-scented flowers recommend it to every one. Of the easiest culture, it adapts itself to all situations. Finds a place in the greenhouse or conservatory, in a box or pot on the window in some narrow, pent-up alley, or in the open ground in Summer. Space 4 x 6 inches.
Ameliorata (Pyramidal Mignonette).—Brown tinted. 10 inches 5
Aurea (Golden Queen).—10 inches 5
Machet Dwarf.—Large red. 6 inches 5
Odorata (Sweet Mignonette).—Brown and buff. 10 inches 5
Upright.—White. 20 inches 5
Victoria.—Dark red 5
- RICINUS.**—The Ricinus, or Castor Bean, in all its varieties, has a very showy tropical appearance, singly or in groups. Space 30 x 40 inches.
Macrocarpus.—Dwarf green. 5 feet 5
Sanguineus.—Red. 10 feet 5
Gibsoni.—Dark red. 5 feet 5
Var.—Mixed colors. 10 feet 5
- ROSE MALLOW.** See *Hibiscus*.
- SAGE.** See *Salvia*.
- SALVIA.**—Half-hardy perennials. Sow seed in hotbed or box in house, and plant out when ground is warm. Must be taken up in the Fall. Space 8 x 8 inches.
Argentia.—White. 3 feet 5
Coccinea splendens (Scarlet Sage).—2 ft. 25
Patens.—Blue. 1 foot 5
Splendens.—Bright scarlet 10
- SCABIOSA.**—A well-known annual. Easy culture; blooms all the season. The varieties are all beautiful and present a pleasing appearance in garden clusters or bouquets. Space 6 x 6 inches.
Atropurpurea.—Purple. 2 feet 5
Coccinea.—Scarlet. 1 foot 6 inches 5
Stellata.—Starry. 2 feet 5
Var.—Mixed. 2 feet 5
- SCHIZANTHUS.**—Mixed. The Schizanthus, in all its varieties, is a very pretty annual, blooming freely till late, but attaining its highest perfection when grown in pots in the greenhouse. 2 feet. 6 x 10 inches 5
- SENSITIVE PLANT.** See *Mimosa*.
- SNAP DRAGON.** See *Antirrhinum*.
- SOLANUM.**—The Ornamental Egg Plant, white and scarlet, is an annual, presenting a very pleasing effect. 20 inches 5
- STAR THISTLE.** See *Centaurea*.
- SUNFLOWER.** See *Helianthus*.
- SWEET ALYSSUM.** See *Alyssum*.
- SWEET PEAS.** See *Lathyrus*.
- SWEET SULTAN.** See *Centaurea*.
- SWEET WILLIAM.** See *Dianthus*.
- TAGETAS.**—Marigolds are showy annuals of easy culture. The flowers of the African variety, in its perfection, are equal to the double Dahlia. The French, as double as a Ranunculus in appearance, and texture not unlike the richest velvet. *Signata pumila* is of compact, globulous growth; the flowers, yellow and orange, cover the entire outer surface of the plant. Foliage as fine as Cypress Vine. Space 10 x 12 inches.
Erecta (African Marigold).—Yellow and orange. 2½ feet 5
Patula (Tall French Marigold).—Dark brown. 2 feet 5
Patula nana (Dwarf French Marigold).—Dark brown. 1 foot 5
Signata pumila.—Yellow striped. 15 in. 5
- TEN WEEKS' STOCK.** See *Mathiola*.
- TROPEOLUM.** See *Nasturtium*.

Price per Packet, Cts.

VENUS' LOOKING GLASS. See *Campanula*.

- PERIWINKLES** are perennial evergreen plants. Used for vases, covering graves in cemeteries, or bare shady places where grass will not grow. Bear very effective white and rosy flowers. Sow seed in hotbed or greenhouse early in Spring; plant out when ground is warm. Proof against dry weather.
Vinea alba (Periwinkle).—White 5
Vinea rosea (Periwinkle).—Rose 5
- VIOLA (Pansy).**—*Viola tricolor*, popularly known by the names Pansy and Johnny Jump-up, is a half-hardy perennial, a favorite with every one. Flowers of every conceivable combination of beautiful colors and also separate and distinctly marked. Sow out of doors in the Fall; under glass during Winter or very early in the Spring. Transplant to the richest soil. Space 6 x 8 inches. To obtain mammoth flowers transplant three times.
Choice Mixed.—Twenty-five colors; large flowers; fine selection 5
Alba.—White 5
Cerulea.—Blue 5
Aurea.—Large yellow 5
Tricolor imperialis.—Blotched 10
Tricolor.—Mixed 5
Tricolor odorata (Sweet Violet) 10
Faust (King of the Blacks) 5
Prince Bismark.—Golden bronze 5
Snowflake.—Pure white 5
Emperor William.—Splendid blue 5
Lord Beaconsfield.—Violet 5
Trimardeau.—Giant flowers, mixed colors 5
- WALL FLOWER.** See *Cheiranthus*.
- WHITLAVIA.**—Hardy annuals. Bell-shaped flowers, from June to October. Requires light, sandy loam. Space 6 x 8 inches.
Grandiflora.—Blue. 1 foot 5
Gloxinoides.—White and blue. 1 foot 5
- WIGANDIA.**
Caracasana.—4 feet 5
Vigieri.—4 feet 5
 Half-hardy perennials; beautiful foliage.
- ZINNIA** is an annual of robust habit, blooming from July to October. Its beautiful double Dahlia-like flowers adapt it to any situation in any garden, large or small. As a display flower it is unsurpassed. Space 10 x 16 inches.
Tall Mixed.—All colors. 2 feet 5
Dwarf Double.—Mixed. 1½ feet 5
Double Crimson. 5
Elegans grandiflora plenissima.—Splendid mixture 5

Vines and Climbers.

- AMPELOPSIS Veitchi (Japan Ivy).**—Hardy perennial; clings to stone or brick. Rapid climber after once started, covering a large space in a short period. Green in Summer, scarlet in Autumn. 50 feet 5
- ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe).**—Yellow and purple. Hardy perennial, rapid grower, large leaves. Requires plenty of water. 20 feet 10
- BALLOON VINE.** See *Cardiospermum*.
- BALSAM APPLE.** See *Momordica*.
- BALSAM PEAR.** See *Momordica*.
- CARDIOSPERMUM (Balloon Vine).**—White. Is an annual of rapid growth from seed sown in Spring. Height, 10 feet. Space 20 x 20 in. 5
- CLEMATIS.** The Clematis are hardy perennials of rapid growth on trellis or netting. The Clematis flammula is the old variety. Virgin's Bower or Traveler's Joy. Fine foliage and clusters of small, white, fragrant flowers. The other varieties are large flowered and very showy.
Coccinea.—Scarlet. 12 feet 5
Flamula (Virgin's Bower).—White. 12 ft. 5
Jackmanii.—Blue and white. 12 feet 5
- COBEEA Scandens.**—Purple. Greenhouse perennial of rapid growth, bearing great number of bell-shaped flowers. Start the seed in damp sand in a warm place. 15 feet 5
- CONVOLVULUS.**
Major (Large Morning Glory).—Mixed. The Convolvulus major is an annual of rapid growth; large flowers of many colors and shades; suitable for porches or arbors, blooming in July and constantly till frost. 12 feet 5
 Minor or Tricolor. See *Trailing Plants*.

Price per Packet, Cts.

CYPRESS VINE. See *Ipomea*.*DUTCHMAN'S PIPE.* See *Aristolochia*.*EVENING GLORY.* See *Ipomea*.*EVERLASTING PEAS.* See *Lathyrus*.*FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE.* See *Hedysarium*.

- HEDYSARIUM Coronarium (French Honeysuckle).**—Red and white. 6 feet 5
- IPOMEA.**—The Ipomeas are among the most beautiful of annual running vines. Easy culture, free growth.
Bono nox (Evening Glory, Good Night).—Tender annual. 15 feet 5
Coccinea (Star Ipomea or Scarlet Morning Glory).—12 feet 5
Grandiflora (Purple Morning Glory).—Not so strong as the large common Convolvulus. 12 feet 5
Noctiflora (Moon Flower).—White; foliage mammoth, light green. 20 feet 5
Quamoclit (Crimson Cypress Vine).—10 ft. 5
Quamoclit alba (White Cypress Vine).—10 feet 5
Umbellata.—Yellow. Stems hairy, foliage large, entire, savoyed. 10 feet 5
Japonica (Imperial Japanese Morning Glory).—Strong, quick-growing, long-growing vine. Foliage blotched. Flowers large and variegated, of a wide range of colors 10
Brazilian.—Very large. Foliage very large, much serrated; stems vigorous, covered with hair; strong runner 5
Heavenly Blue.—Foliage large, entire, yellowish; flowers large, blue 10
- JAPAN IVY.** See *Ampelopsis*.
- MAURANDIA Barclayana.**—A tender perennial, flowering profusely in the Fall; succeeds best in greenhouse. 10 feet 5
- MOMORDICAS** are beautiful, half-hardy annuals, producing fleshy ovate fruit; golden and scarlet when ripe. The fruit, when ripe, preserved in spirits, is used to cure flesh wounds. Space 10 x 10 inches.
Balsamina (Balsam Apple).—Yellow. 10 feet in height 5
Charantea (Balsam Pear).—Yellow. 10 feet in height 5
- MOON FLOWER.**—See *Ipomea*.
- MORNING GLORY.**—See *Convolvulus*.
- MYRSIPHILLUM Asparagoides (Smilax).**—White. Smilax Vine is a greenhouse perennial, largely used by florists to decorate, make bouquets, wreaths, etc. Plant seeds in a warm part of greenhouse, in a loamy leafy soil. 10 feet 5
- PASSION FLOWER.**—See *Passiflora*.
- SMILAX.**—See *Myrsiphillum*.
- PASSIFLORA.**—Purple, violet and white. The Passion Flower is a half-hardy perennial, in favorable situations grows vigorously, and produces a profusion of beautiful flowers. 20 feet 5
- THUNBERGIA.**—Handsome climbing greenhouse perennials, but will succeed in open ground as annuals if planted in a warm sunny border; peat and loamy soil. Start seed in pots. Space 6 x 8 inches.
Alata.—Buff. 5 feet 5
Alba.—White. 5 feet 5
Aurantiaca.—Orange. 5 feet 5
Variegated.—Mixed. 5 feet 5
- TROPEOLUM.**—See *Nasturtium*.
- VIRGIN'S BOWER.**—See *Clematis*.

Trailing Plants.

Suitable for Vases, Hanging Baskets, Etc.
Also for Bedding.

- CONVOLVULUS—Mauritanicus.**—Habit half prostrate; flowers 1 inch. Violet 5
Minor, or Tricolor.—Blue, white and yellow flowers, of 1½ inches diameter. Hardy annual, handsome flowers, suitable for vases, hanging baskets and small borders. 1 foot. Space 6 x 10 inches 5
- KENILWORTH IVY.**—See *Linaria*.

Prices per Packet, Cts.

LINARIA Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy).— Lilac.	5
LOBELIA —Alba.—White	5
Erinus speciosa .—Blue	5
Gracilis .—Light blue	5
Tender annuals, rich colors.	
NOLANA Prostrata .—Blue and violet. Hand- some annual, stems branching and covered with bell-shaped flowers. Sow seed early in Spring. Space 8 x 10 inches	5
SANVITALIA Procumbens .—Annual. Forms a mat of deep green foliage, covered with a profusion of golden flowers. Space 10 x 10 inches	5
VERBENA .—The Verbenas are half-hardy perennials. No flower garden is complete without Verbena. Mostly upright, but when prostrate taking root freely where stems come in contact with the ground. The flowers are continuous, brilliant and of all colors. Space 10 x 15 inches.	
Auricula-flowered .—White eye	5
Candidissima .—White	5
Cœrulea .—Blue; choice	5
Coccinea oculata .—Free bloomers. Scar- let eye	5
Hybrida .—Extra select. Mixed	5
Hybrida .—Mixed	5
Striata .—Italian striped. Mixed colors	5
Mammoth .—Mixed	5
Defiance .—Fiery scarlet; fine	5

Everlasting Flowers.

Price per Packet, Cts.

ACROCLINIUM .—Half-hardy annuals of free growth.	
Mixed, white and rose. 1 foot	5
Mixed, double flowered. 1 foot	5
AMMOBIUM Grandiflora .—White. Hardy annual. Its silvery white petals and yellow stamens present a pleasing contrast. Height 18 inches. Space 8 x 10 inches	5
GOMPHRENA, Globe Amaranthus , Bachelor's Button .—Well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for Winter deco- ration the flowers should be fully matured before being gathered. Space 8 x 10 inches.	
Globosa alba .—White. 1 foot	5
Globosa haageana .—Orange. 1 foot	5
Globosa nana compacta .—Red. 6 inches	5
Globosa purpurea .—Purple. 1 foot	5
Globosa, var. —Mixed. 1 foot	5
HELICHRYSUM .—The Helichrysums are an- nuals, and the most showy and attractive of all the everlastings. Scarcely excelled as a garden ornament or a Winter decoration. Re- quire rich soil. Space 6 x 8 inches.	
Album .—Pure white. 20 inches	5
Compositum aurca .—Large golden	5
Nanum .—Dwarf, double, mixed	5
Variegated .—Single, mixed	5
HELIPTERUM Sanfordii .—Golden. An- nual. Produces flowers in clusters. Used for Winter bouquets. 1 foot	5
XERANTHEMUM .—Hardy annuals, bearing flowers in profusion. Much prized for Winter bouquets. Height, 2 feet. Space 8 x 8 inches.	
Album .—White. 1 foot	5
Purpurea .—Purple. 1 foot	5
Superbissimum	5

Ornamental Gourds
And Fruited Vines.

Price per Packet, Cts.

ABOBRA Viridiflora .—Tuberous-rooted perennial, bearing small scarlet fruit, present- ing quite a showy appearance. 6 feet	5
BRYONOPSIS Erithrocarpa .—Tender an- nual with green fruit, changing to scarlet and white. Pretty foliage. 8 feet	5
COCCINEA Indica .—White. Half-hardy perennial vine, with bell-shaped flowers, suc- ceeded by oblong red fruit, with white stripes, very pretty. 10 feet	5
CUCUMIS —Flexiosis (Snake Cucumber).—8 feet	5
Perennia (Cucumber Vine).—6 feet	5
Rapid-growing annuals, very pretty.	
GOURDS .—The Gourds are annuals, rapid growers, from 10 to 20 feet high, valuable for covering screens or arbors; should have moist, rich, loamy soil to attain perfection. The Bottle and Dipper Gourds are useful when dry for domestic purposes. The gauze-like covering of the <i>Luffa</i> , Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd, is very strong and can be utilized for many purposes.	
Large Bottle	5
Small Bottle	5
Dipper Gourd	5
Hercules' Club	5
Dish Cloth or Bonnet Gourd	5
Mock Orange, striped	5
Egg Gourd	5
Sugar Trough	5
Mixed Gourds, small	5
Mixed Gourds, large	5
SNAKE CUCUMBER . See <i>Cucumis</i> .	

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TWENTY PACKETS
FLOWER SEEDS.

Price One Dollar. Each paper with col-
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for culture.

Landreth's 76-Packet Assortment of
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Comprising Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, at 5, 10, 15 and 20 cents
each. All catalogued under their common names. The best selections and
every packet a distinct sort.

If you want the 76-packet assortment for \$4.50, or the 38-packet assort-
ment for \$2.50, send us the money as directed under "Hints to Purchasers"
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When we mail the seeds we guarantee delivery.

Bachelor's Button	2 Papers.	Marigold	1 Paper.
China Asters	3 "	Mignonette	1 "
Calliopsis Golden	1 "	Nasturtium	4 "
Candytuft	1 "	Pansy, or Johnny-Jump-Up	3 "
Canterbury Bell	1 "	Pepper—Ornamental	2 "
China Pink	2 "	Petunia	2 "
Castor Beans	2 "	Pinks, Japan	3 "
Cockscomb	3 "	Poppy	2 "
Cypress Vine	2 "	Phlox Drummondii	2 "
California Eschscholtzia	1 "	Periwinkle or Vinca	2 "
Columbine	1 "	Portulaca	4 "
Daisy	2 "	Sweet Alyssum	2 "
Everlasting Flower	1 "	Sweet Pea	5 "
Foxglove	2 "	Scarlet Sage	1 "
Four O'clock	1 "	Snap Dragon	1 "
Hollyhock	1 "	Sunflower	2 "
Ice Plant	1 "	Sensitive Plant	1 "
Lady-Slipper	2 "	Sweet William	1 "
Larkspur	2 "	Verbena	1 "
Mexican Ageratum	2 "	Wallflower	1 "
Marvel of Peru	1 "	Zinnia	1 "

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Monthly Hints to the Gardener.

Time-saving Notes. Best Thing in the Book.

JANUARY.

NORTHERN. January is unfavorable to outdoor labor, in the garden, especially, but little can be done. Rods for Beans and Peas may be made ready. Manure collected. Compost Heaps formed, and, by the way, compost is beyond all comparison the best shape in which to apply fertilizers to most vegetable crops. Fruit Trees pruned; Hedges clipped—those formed of evergreens not till after frost has disappeared. Asparagus-beds top-dressed preparatory to being dug when frost has ceased. Hotbeds for early forcing may be made ready. Orders for Landreth's Seeds should be sent in early, otherwise new varieties may be sold out.

SOUTHERN. Our calendar simply aims to remind the reader of what may be done if the surrounding circumstances be favorable—thus, for instance, in our variable climate, seeds which it is indicated may be sown during the present month at Charleston, S. C., and further South, it may be folly to commit to the earth by reason of the cold, which must necessarily defer such work until a change of temperature; or if it be done during the cessation of extreme cold, the return of Winter weather, or an unseasonable frost, may in a single night destroy the labor of many days. The enterprising man is not, however, to be deterred by fears, and if his judgment leads him to take the risk of chances, he may act upon some of the following suggestions, if he resides south of the latitude of Charleston.

Radishes sow sparsely from time to time. Asparagus-beds dress with compost and salt. This latter, though an active stimulant, may be safely given in heavy dressings to Asparagus, and has the further advantage of destroying weeds. Horse-radish cuttings put out. Peas sow at intervals; some may be frosted, but try again. Read descriptions of approved varieties. All the Year Round and Select Early Jersey Wakefield may be sown for Spring and early Summer use; also the Reedland Early Drumhead and Flat Dutch Cabbage may now be sown to come in still later; also the Early Dwarf Flat Dutch Cabbage, a variety *which stands the sun*, and which we can highly commend as possessing every good quality—thus keeping up an uninterrupted succession; Cauliflower, planted in the Autumn, will begin to head, and may need slight protection at this season; Turnips for early crops sow. Also Beets sow, also Carrots, Spinach, Parsley; all of which to be repeated next month; Onions hoe, also other hardy crops planted in Autumn as there directed; Lettuce Plants, from Fall sowings, transplant; Celery earth up as required; Endive, which should now be in full growth, tie up to blanch, in small quantities only, as needed; plant Garlic, Shallots and Onion Sets; set out Pearl and Bermuda Sets; Spinach and Rosette Kale should be sown. Sow seed of T. T. Tomato. Do not delay sending in your order—the only address necessary is Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna. Send in your order to-day.

FEBRUARY.

NORTHERN. Next month will bring its labors, and we can now only prepare to forward them. It is presumed all persons into whose hands this Catalogue is likely to fall are provided with that cheap and simple means of enjoyment, a Hotbed, for forwarding tender vegetables. Toward the close of this month seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Egg Plant and Pepper may be planted in Hotbed; watch them lest they suffer by frost, or, as it is not infrequently the case, from want of sufficient air as the weather becomes milder, when they will need also increased water.

We can only speak in general terms of the work which may be advantageously done now, preparatory to the active season which approaches. If tools and implements are likely to be needed, the thoughtful man provides them in due season; overhauls his stock of Seeds, and makes out a list of those which may be needed, to the end that they may be in hand before the time of sowing.

Mail your order now.

The only address necessary is Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

SOUTHERN. The time for active labor is at hand; Peas plant; for the earliest choose Landreth's Extra Early, which is unquestionably the *greatest bearer* among the first early sorts, and is of *fine flavor*. Among the best Peas following in succession are the Premium Gem, Advancer, Phonograph. Beans, Stringless Green Pod, Cabbage and Cauliflower Seed and Pink Heart Collards sow. Remember, *highly enriched and well-tilled soil will alone produce good crops of the Cabbage tripe*, which embraces the Turnip and Ruta Baga. The Cabbage Plants from previous sowings transplant; and the Lettuce Plants; also, sow seed of the Virginia Solid Header. Sow Spinach, Celestial Radish, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify and Beets; Asparagus-beds redress. This delicious vegetable may be improved by the application of salt or refuse pickle, of which heavy

dressings may be safely given. Squashes and Melons plant. Arkansas Traveler Watermelon and Anne Arundel Cantaloupe. Don't be deterred from fear of loss by change of temperature; the gardener who counts every liability will be, in the main, behind his more enterprising neighbor. Extra Early Adams and Minnesota Sugar Corn plant for the first crop, follow up with Crosby Sugar, Landreth Sugar, Early Mammoth and Evergreen for succession. Plant Potatoes, Irish Cobbler is one of the best and positively the earliest. Set out Gold Seal Onion Sets; drill Onion, Double Selected Danvers. Sow Tomatoes, Bermuda and Money Maker.

Mail your order for seeds to Landreth, Philadelphia, Penna.

MARCH.

NORTHERN. Asparagus sow; plant roots of the Colossal, Beets, Eclipse, Landreth's Forcing, Philadelphia Turnip and Early Blood Turnip, sow. Cabbage sow in a sheltered place, if not already in hotbed. Test Landreth's Earliest, Very Early Wakefield, Landreth's Early Summer Flat Head, Early Market, Reedland Early Drumhead. Carrots, Extra Early Forcing, sow. Cauliflower—attend to those under glass. Celery sow. Cress sow. Compost prepare. Dung prepare for later hotbeds. Horse-radish plant. Hotbeds make; also force. Lettuce sow, transplant. Mushroom-beds attend to. Mustard sow. Onions put out as sets—those known as Philadelphia Buttons much the best; get Red Seal Sets. Parsnips sow—Bloomsdale is the best. Peas, Landreth's Extra Early, Advancer, Premium Gem, sow. Potatoes, Early, plant. Irish Cobbler, admirable in every respect. Radish, White Lady Finger, Summer White, sow. The Wonderful Half Long, an improvement on the old Long Scarlet, we recommend. Rhubarb sow; plant roots. Sage sow; plant. Tomato sow in hotbed. Sun Rise ripens first. T. T. Tomato is best for succession. Turnip sow; but generally, be it observed, so far north as Philadelphia, these directions will apply better to April than to March.

SOUTHERN. Southward of Washington, Peas continue to plant. Set out Red Seal Onion Sets. Beans, Landreth's Scarlet, the best in existence, and Stringless Green Pod, plant. Cabbage Plants from Winter beds transplant, especially Landreth's Earliest; also Jersey Wakefield. Remember, to have fine head Cabbage and Lettuce, deep cultured and highly manured soil is required. Onions sow, our Extra Early Red. It is remarkably early. Leeks sow. Turnips sow a few; they may succeed. Potatoes plant. Carrots and Parsnips sow, if enough were not sown last month. Mustard, Bloomsdale, and Landreth's Forcing Lettuce, for small salad, sow at least once a fortnight. Parsley sow. Tomatoes sow in warm situation; those from the hotbed may be set out. Peppers sow close of this month. Watermelons, Landreth's Boss and Arkansas Traveler, sow; also Extra Early Cantaloupe, Acme, and Black Paris. Cucumbers, First and Choice, sow. Okra, Landreth's Long Green Pod, sow, also Squash and Pumpkin. Beets and other root crops sown last month will be advancing; they should be thinned and cultivated; Celery, Paris Golden, and Spinach sow. Asparagus-beds dress, if not already done. Strawberry-beds set out. French Artichokes, if slipped and dressed last month, should have attention.

APRIL.

NORTHERN. The exact time at which certain seeds should be sown must depend not only on location in respect to latitude, but also on the nature of the soil; if it be heavy a little delay will rather promote than retard our object—the common sense of each one must be used.

Asparagus sow, or plant roots, if not attended to last month. Wherever practicable, a bed of sufficient size should be made to permit an ample supply without cutting every feeble shoot which peeps above the surface; indeed, where space and means admit, two beds should be maintained, and cut alternate seasons. For directions for making an Asparagus-bed see article upon Asparagus. Beans, Landreth's Scarlet, sow. First in Market is the earliest. Beets, Early and Long, sow. Cabbage, Reedland, Early Drumhead and Flat Dutch, sow freely, that there be enough for the fly and to plant out in July for Autumn use. Carrots, Extra Early Forcing and Ox Heart, sow. Celery sow, if not sown last month. Cress sow. Cucumbers, Landreth's Choice, Landreth's First, sow in warm spot. Horse-radish plant if not done. Hotbeds attend to. Leek sow. Lettuce sow in drills, also plant from beds of last Autumn's sowing. Marjoram Sweet sow. Mustard, for Salad, sow. Melons sow; see our new varieties. Nasturtiums sow. Onions, Buttons for table use plant, try Red Seal Sets, and sow Bloomsdale Set Seeds, white, red, and yellow, thickly for sets. Parsley sow. Parsnips, Bloomsdale, Sugar, sow. Peas, Early and Late, for a sue-

ADDRESS
YOUR LETTER

D. LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Monthly Hints to the Gardener.

cession, sow. Potatoes plant; Irish Cobbler is a variety of very superior quality. Radish, Earliest White, Prussian, Golden Globe, White Summer and Lady Finger, sow for succession. Salsify sow. Sage sow or plant. Spinach, Bloomsdale, sow at short intervals. Thyme sow or plant. Tomato sow on border, to succeed those sown in hotbeds.

SOUTHERN. Spring-sown Cabbage will now be fit to transplant; *manure well*, if you expect fine heads. The plants set out in February and March will require culture; *deep tillage* is demanded by the Cabbage tribe. About the middle or latter end of this month, sow Reeland Early, Late Mountain, Late Flat Dutch, Drumhead, Flat Dutch, and Drumhead Savoy Cabbage seed for plants to be set out in June. Cauliflower and Broccoli may be sown. Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, previously sown, are now advancing in growth, and should receive necessary care; additional sowings of each of the roots may now be made. Bloomsdale Pearl Onions, set out in the Autumn, should be fit for use. Sow Leeks for Winter use. Turnips sown last month should be hoed and thinned. Draw up the earth to the Potato Vines. Sow Radishes, the White Summer and Golden Globe are the best for the season. Lettuce may be drilled where intended to head. Sow Celery, plant more Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes. Study our list of varieties. The fertilizer best adapted to these vines is compost prepared the past season, formed of decomposed manure, well-rotted sod, wood, earth, etc. It is sufficiently stimulating, will not be likely to burn the plants during dry weather, and the vines will bear better than when rampant from exciting applications. Okra, Long Green Pod, sow if not already in. The vigilant gardener will keep his eye upon the weeds.

MAY.

NORTHERN. During the past month the hardier vegetables have been sown, and by the middle of the present one all will have been put in.

Beans, Bush, plant for succession; Landreth's Scarlet are the best. Lima, Carolina, Monstrous Poddied, and other Pole Beans may now be planted. Beets, Long, sow. Cabbage, set out plants and sow seed for Autumn supply. Pepper plant. Carrot, Nantes, sow. Cauliflower in frames, remove glasses. Celery weed and sow more. Crops which have failed when first sown, repeat sowings. Cucumber, Jersey Pickle, plant. Lettuce, Reliable, Largest of All, and Virginia Solid Header, sow in drills to stand, thin out to four inches. Melons plant; the best is Landreth's Boss and Long Light Leaf; among Citrons or Musk-melons the Extra Early is the first to ripen. Parsnips thin out, if ready.

We have, in former issues of our CATALOGUES, recommended a Farmers' Kitchen-Garden, where nearly all the preparation of the land may be done by horse-power, and thus most ample supplies of vegetables be obtained at all seasons, without hand labor or occupation of time which may not readily be spared from farm duties.

SOUTHERN. Beans, Snap, Lima, and Carolina, plant; also the Southern Prolific, a pole variety of extraordinary worth—try it. The Creaseback Pole is good. Cabbage sow for Winter. Lettuce, sow Landreth's Cutting and Golden Curled. Radish, sow the Golden Globe and White Summer. Melons, Cucumbers, and Squashes may be put in. Corn, Landreth's Sugar and Evergreen Sugar, plant for succession. Pepper and Tomato sow, for plants for later crops. Sweet Potato set out in suitable weather. Where water is of easy application it may answer to supply it; otherwise it hardly pays the cost of labor. Under a burning sun, water should not be given directly; it is better to apply it between rows of plants, they will thus supply themselves without the liability to scald.

At the risk of repeating an oft-told tale, we would remind our Southern friends that we of the North find no *outlay of money or labor* yield so *rich return*, in comparison with the amount expended, as that devoted to the Kitchen-Garden.

JUNE.

NORTHERN. The labors of the gardener will mainly consist in the tillage of the growing crop. The rapid growth of weeds at this season will admonish him of the necessity of timely exertion.

The aid of appropriate tools in the culture of crops and the extermination of weeds need not be commended. Good implements are indispensable to success, and he who has provided them will not only have greater pleasure in his labors, but the profit which attends the judicious application of both time and labor. In the small garden use the broad hoe freely, as it will save a vast amount of labor later on, and be of untold cultural value in moving soil and preserving moisture. The day cannot be too hot to hoe to advantage.

Asparagus-beds keep clean. Beans, Bush or Bunch, plant for succession, and cultivate those in growth. Beets, thin to four inches. Broccoli, plant out those sown in April. Cabbage also, especially the sorts which it is desired shall come into use in September and October, in advance of the Winter varieties. Celery, plant out a portion for early use. Cucumbers, sow successive crops of Choice and Turkey. Corn, Landreth's Sugar, plant for a succession. Endive sow. Leeks thin or transplant. Peas, a few may be planted as a succession. Sow Bloomsdale Ruta-Baga Turnip.

Send your order for Turnip Seed; see our list of approved varieties.

SOUTHERN. Plant Beans; transplant Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli; and seed may be sown as a succession for Autumn heading—but it is uncertain. Cucumbers, Melons, and Squashes may be planted. Sow Tomato for a succession, beginning with the Early Jersey, Acme and Perfection. The chief labor in the garden had better be directed to what is already in growth; but few seeds sown in hot weather, in a Southern climate, repay the trouble.

Mail us your order for Turnip Seeds; you will want them in July and August. Our Midsummer Catalogue will be ready July 1st.

JULY.

NORTHERN. This, like June, is the month of labor in the garden. Weeds are in rapid growth, plants are to be set out, and various matters require attention.

Beans, Landreth's Scarlet, plant for succession. Beets, the stock-feeding varieties, Long Blood, Sugar, Mangold-Wurzel, may be planted for stock as late as the first of July. June is, however, much better. Beets, Early Blood-red Turnip and Half Long for late Winter and Spring use, may be sown. Cabbage plant. The Wintersorts of Cabbage should now be planted out; where many are to be transplanted, it is proper to await a suitable time—a heavy rain or showery weather; but in a small garden Cabbages may be transplanted almost at any season by careful watering, and, if need be, shading. Celery plant. Endive sow. Peas, a few may be sown; they seldom do well at this season. Turnips of all kinds sow. Don't let the weeds obtain the mastery in the garden.

Send us your order at once, that you may be prepared to take advantage of favorable rains to sow the seed.

SOUTHERN. Under favorable conditions, plant Beans. Transplant Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli. Transplant Leeks. Sow Nantes Carrots and Parsnips. Sow Endive for early crop. A few Turnips may be sown. Transplant Celery for early supply, and prepare trenches for the main crop. Spinach may be sown towards the close of the month. The seed will not vegetate if the ground be dry; watering is practiced by some; the result scarcely repays the labor. Irish Potatoes plant. Cucumbers, Short Prolific and Jersey Pickle, plant for pickles. Our remarks on the Ruta Baga apply with increased force in the South, where pasturage is less abundant than in a cooler climate; besides, it is most wholesome food for man as well as beast. Usually, at this season, the extreme heat and prevailing drought render it difficult to get seed to vegetate. If failures occur, the only remedy is to try again under more favorable circumstances. Much depends on the quality of the seed sown. The stale, imported stuff not unfrequently sold only disappoints and annoys. Therefore, we repeat, purchase American grown, and that only the product of reliable persons, obtained direct or through merchants who get their supplies from the *best source* and *irrespective of price*. That offered "*remarkably cheap*" is usually dear in the end.

Have you ordered your seeds for Autumn sowing?

AUGUST.

NORTHERN. The work of this month does not vary materially from the month just closed. Cabbage, for Winter use, may head if planted at once. Celery earth up; plant for future use. Endive plant. Beans, Bush or Snap, plant; tender Snaps, gathered late in Autumn, may be preserved in brine (salt and water) for Winter use, and vary but little from those freshly gathered. Lettuce, Forcing and Reliable, sow in drills to head. Peas sow. This vegetable is a delicacy in Autumn, and should more frequently appear at table. Landreth's Extra Early, sown latter end of this month and beginning of next, perfect before frost. Spinach, Bloomsdale, sow for Autumn use; for Winter use sow next month. Radishes sow, the Celestial, the Golden Globe and Prussian Scarlet Turnip Rooted for Autumn use.

ADDRESS YOUR LETTER OR POSTAL CARD AS FOLLOWS: **David Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.**

Monthly Hints to the Gardener.

Ruta Baga sow without delay, if not already done. Should the ground be dry, work thoroughly and sow in the dust; the seed may vegetate with the first shower. A roller to compress the soil sometimes promotes vegetation; but there is this disadvantage—if heavy, dashing rain immediately ensues, the ground packs and the seed is lost. Large Early Red Top Globe, Southern Snow-White Globe and Amber Globe Turnips sow early in the month; also the Sweet German.

SOUTHERN. Cabbage Seed, Reedland Early Drumhead for family use Early Jersey Wakefield, Bloomsdale Early Market, Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, Broccoli and Cauliflower sow and transplant from an earlier sowing. Sow Landreth's Pink Heart, Collards. Onions, plant sets for Autumn. Carrots sow. Squash sow. Ruta Baga sow to make up deficiencies in July sowing. Turnips for table use sow at short intervals; Bloomsdale Swede is the longest keeper of all Turnips. Potatoes plant for Winter use. Lettuce, Forcing, drill for heading. Radishes sow from time to time. Beets may be sown for the Winter supply. Sow Egg Plant seed protected from hot sun. Seeds directed to be sown this month it may, perhaps, be necessary to defer until the next by reason of heat and drought. Let the young gardener be not disheartened, ultimately success will attend persevering efforts. *His first care is to provide reliable seeds.*

SEPTEMBER.

NORTHERN. Many and varied are the duties which devolve on the gardener at this season. Not only do the growing crops demand attention, but seeds are to be sown to provide the necessary plants for the ensuing Spring. Roots are to be divided and reset. Strawberry Beds planted. Cabbage, Select Jersey Wakefield and Reedland Early Drumhead sow, to plant out in the Autumn where the locality admits, or box up in cold frame to keep until planting-time in the Spring; the latter end of the month will be time enough to sow in the latitude of Philadelphia. Turnips, the Early Dutch and Red Topped, may be sown the first week in this month if failure has attended earlier efforts. In some sections the fly devours the early sowing. They are less voracious after the nights become cool and the dews heavy. Celery earth up. Corn Salad sow for Winter salad. Lettuce, Virginia Solid Header, sow for Spring planting; the plants to be kept during the Winter in cold frames. Other good sorts for Autumn sowing are the Bloomsdale Reliable White Cabbage and Bloomsdale Early Summer. Spinach, Bloomsdale, sow early in month for Autumn use; later for Winter and Spring. Turnips and Ruta Baga cultivate.

SOUTHERN. The work in the garden has commenced in earnest. It is not too late to plant Beans. Transplant Cabbage sown last month; Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, Reedland Early Drumhead, also the Early Jersey Wakefield, may still be sown. Towards the close of this and the fore part of next month sow Bloomsdale Flat Dutch, Late Mountain and Drumhead Savoy Cabbage to come in early in the Spring; and, to secure a good supply, sow liberally—the flies will have their share. Transplant Cauliflower and Broccoli. Sow more Turnips. Potatoes planted last month will require culture. Onion seed may be sown for a general crop if Philadelphia Buttons or sets to plant are not at hand. Carrots sown now will be fit to use in December. Spinach may be sown from time to time; Endive also. Celery plants need tillage. Lettuce may be sown; Golden Curled and Landreth's Forcing are rare sorts. Sow Radishes frequently; don't forget Winter Radishes, Celestial and Strasburg. Plant Bloomsdale Pearl Onion Sets.

Let us advise the inexperienced gardener to exercise his own judgment in much that may demand his attention. Self-reliance is invaluable, and an occasional failure will be well repaid by the experience it may bring. One thing he will surely learn—that to succeed with any crop the first requisite is Good Seed. In vain will he sow and plant and water, if he be enticed to purchase seed of doubtful quality by the quotation of low prices. Usually low prices for seed always raise a doubt. We do not sell cheap seeds.

OCTOBER.

NORTHERN. The labors of the gardener are varied, and he who neglects duties necessary to be done loses time not to be regained—the who neglects duties upon him. The principal labors are the protection of the crops already grown, transplanting others, and setting out Trees and Shrubs. Asparagus-beds dress. Cabbage plant out in sheltered location and on light land for next season's use. Beets and Carrots store now or early next month. Lettuce plant out

for next Spring. Potatoes dig. Spinach sow at once, if not sown last month. Vacant ground trench. Bloomsdale Spinach and Ever Ready drill for use in Spring.

SOUTHERN. Beans planted last month cultivate. Cabbage transplant, also Cauliflower and Broccoli. Turnips hoe. Bloomsdale Pearl Onion Sets set out. This variety is indeed wonderful for early maturity, size and appearance. Orders for next year's sets must be placed with us the preceding Autumn. Garlic and Eschalots plant. Spinach for Winter use sow. Celery earth up in dry weather, and transplant from seed bed for further supplies; also Lettuce for Spring use. Radishes sow as required. Artichokes dress, preparatory for Winter. Asparagus-beds dress. Strawberries transplant. Peas, Landreth's Extra Early, sow. Plant Onion Sets, Red and White Bermuda, also Pearl. Set out Onion Sets for Winter and Spring Scallions. Bloomsdale Kale sow for Winter use.

NOVEMBER.

NORTHERN. The season for gardening is drawing to a close; indeed, it is limited to the preservation of roots and hardier vegetables for Winter use, and such operations as may be preparatory to another season. Now is a good time to transplant Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubby, etc. On loamy and light land, we prefer decidedly Fall planting, but on heavy soil, or where the subsoil is clay, thus retaining the moisture near the surface, Spring may be a more favorable season; and it is also generally esteemed the best for evergreens. Asparagus-beds Winter dress. Beets dig and store. Cabbages place in safe quarters. Carrots dig and store. Celery earth up finally. Drain vacant ground if needful. Horse-radish dig and store for convenience. Onions in store examine. Parsnips and Salsify dig and pit for convenient access. From 1st to 20th of this month, according to locality, the Winter supply of Turnips should be pulled and pitted; read what is said on that point in our pamphlet on Root Culture.

SOUTHERN. The garden work is ample enough to occupy attention. Peas sow; if they escape the frost they will be ready for use in April. For sowing at this season, we recommend Tom Thumb and American Wonder; they seldom rise over twelve inches, are abundant bearers, and are, withal, quite early; also Little Gem, the three seeming to be admirably adapted to Autumn sowing in the South, where, on apprehended frost, protection may be given; they are also equally well suited to early Spring planting, for the same reason, and if planted on ground manured *excessively high*, will yield as much to a given quantity of land as any Pea known to us. Cabbage, if plants remain, set out. Onion Sets plant. Celery blanch. Salad sow on sheltered spots. Radishes sow; if frost kills them it is only a little labor lost. Plenty of Landreth's Seeds are to be had. Try again. Drill Bloomsdale Spinach and Ever Ready for Spring use, also Rosette Kale and Forcing Lettuce.

This is the month to get our catalogue and price-list for seeds for the next year.

DECEMBER.

NORTHERN. Compost prepare. Dung prepare for hotbeds. Hotbeds attend to. Radish and Salad sow in frames. Trench and drain vacant ground. Transplanting trees may still be done.

The most important work in connection with the vegetable garden this month is to make out and mail to us your order for Landreth's Seeds. Do it without delay.

SOUTHERN. In the far South, Peas may be sown to succeed those of November. See remarks under that head. Cabbage plants sown in October will be fit to put out. Sow Landreth's Earliest, Select Jersey Wakefield and Reedland Early Drumhead to head in January and February. Sow Radishes and Lettuce. Look over the Spinach, thin it as you collect for daily use. Onion Sets may still be planted. Prepare ground for Carrots. Earth up Celery in dry weather. Tie up Endive. Prune Fruit Trees, Vines, etc. Transplant all hardy Trees.

December closes the year, and, if by chance we have dropped a hint of value to those whose experience in country life has been less than ours, or induced a better method, or more regular system in the management of farm or garden, we shall be compensated.

One word in conclusion. Don't forget to order Landreth's Seeds early. Order them now, as you might overlook the subject. Make your order out from this catalogue. We guarantee the safe arrival of seeds. See remarks to purchasers on second page of cover.

*Secure Your Seeds a Month Previous to Planting Season.
Get Landreth's Only.*

In September,
send for our Catalogue of Bulbs
for Autumn planting.

Catalogue.

THE AMOUNT OF SEED TO SOW TO THE ACRE IS PRINTED UNDER THE HEAD OF EACH FAMILY.

13



These Prices are merely suggestive, and are for small quantities only—by the packet and ounce, postage paid, and by the quart, postage extra. A special price-list accompanies or is bound in each catalogue, and if mislaid can be had upon application. Latest prices issued upon the first of each month. Send for a copy. For postage and package charges, see Hints to Purchasers, page 2 of cover.

Artichoke.

FRENCH.

Cynara scolymus—*Artichaut*—*Alcachofa*
—*Artichode*—*Artiskok*.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100
Yards of Row.

out in rows at four feet apart, at eighteen inches to the row. Artichoke in a congenial climate will stand for several years, but success with it in the United States cannot be expected north of the cotton belt.

LARGE GLOBE.—A French vegetable, the flower buds of which are eaten. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 65c.

Jerusalem Tubers.

Helianthus Tuberosus—*Topinambour*—
—*Erdapfel*—*Namara*.

ter—a species of the sunflower, growing to a height of six or eight feet. The edible portions are the tubers, which are produced after the manner of potatoes. It is propagated alone by its tubers, which should be planted in rows of five feet, and one foot apart in the row. It is perfectly hardy and very persistent in garden or field. The tubers, dug like potatoes, are used domestically as a salad for pickling. On the farm they are used for feeding swine. Yield about 300 bushels. Per bushel \$2.75.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus—*Officinalis*—*Asperge*—*Esparrago*
—*Espargel*—*Aspargos*.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of
Row. Fifteen Pounds to the Acre.

the earlier the plants shoot in the Spring. Of whatever character the ground may be, it should be well cleared of trash or other incumbrances, and in a good state of cultivation. The land is prepared by opening deep trenches six or eight feet apart, by passing a two-horse plow twice to each furrow, throwing a furrow slice to the right and left, and finally cleaning and deepening the furrow by a third passage of the plow. The roots are planted in the bottom of the furrow, at eighteen inches apart, and covered by an inch of soil.

This plant succeeds best on sandy soil, though reclaimed marsh land, when freed from water, is admirably adapted to its culture; the lighter the soil

Stable manure may be applied in the furrow before the roots are placed, or on top of the roots after they are covered.

North of the latitude of Washington, Spring planting, when the Apple is in bloom, is considered to give the best results, but south of Washington, Fall planting has proven the best. We can ship Asparagus roots from October to March, to any point within 1000 miles, but they must be planted as soon as received, as if exposed to the air are soon injured in vigor.

If the rows be six feet apart, about 6000 plants are required to plant an acre; if at eight feet apart, 4000 plants are required to the acre.

One-year-old well-developed roots are better than old ones. When well planted and fertilized a cutting of stalks can be made about three times the second year after planting. Cutting should not be continued too late in the Spring or the roots will become exhausted if the shoots are not allowed to develop fully, for of course it must be understood the leaves are the lungs of the plants. After cutting has ceased the ground should be worked by plowing away from the rows and manuring along-side, after which the earth should be thrown back. Twenty bushels of salt to the acre, sown broadcast, may be used to advantage annually. The roots of Asparagus (though some penetrate six and eight feet in depth) are, many of them, inclined to run near the surface; the cultivator should accordingly, as far as possible, aim at flat culture. Early crops, like Peas, may be profitably grown between the rows of Asparagus for the first two or three years. Asparagus can be bleached and made tender by mulching or covering with six inches of fine-cut hay, straw or leaves.

A season's cutting covers eight to ten weeks, and profitable cutting continues up to ten years from planting, after which time the beds are considered unprofitable by market gardeners.

From 800 to 1500 two-pound bunches of Asparagus can be cut to the acre, and a good field hand can cut 150 bunches in a day. In the Philadelphia market Asparagus bunches are always made to weigh two pounds, and vary from ten to fifty stalks to the bunch according to condition of culture. A skillful workman can trim, wash, pack and tie about 300 bunches in a day. At the New York market green-pointed "grass" is demanded; the Philadelphia market calls for white-pointed. Both colors are found in the same field. The price obtained in the Philadelphia market by truckers from commission men is on an average ten cents per bunch, never lower than eight cents, though sometimes the price paid by commission men is forty to fifty cents.

One pound of Asparagus seed will produce 2500 plants. The seed may be sown when the cherry is in bloom or among the earliest operations in the Spring, and is usually drilled in rows of ten inches.

SEED. { **PALMETTO.**—An early prolific, regularly developed type of Asparagus of the Southern seaboard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.
{ **COLOSSAL.**—The leading variety in the American markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROOTS. { **PALMETTO.**—Per 100, 70c.; per 1000, \$4.00.
{ **COLOSSAL.**—Per 100, 70c.; per 1000, \$4.00.

CATTLE BEETS or Mangold-Wurzels. Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A family of Beets bred to a large size for cattle feeding. The roots are easily injured by Autumn frosts, and therefore must be taken up in good time and properly protected. When first harvested they are acrid and scour cattle, but after a few months become palatable and safe. The approved types produce massive roots which, well elevated above the surface, are harvested with the greatest ease and produce double the weight of turnips to the acre, to which advantage may be added the high nutritive value, the saccharine often being equal to six or seven per cent. of the gross weight. The Mangold is a high feeder—potash and nitrogen are needed to force the plant into vigorous growth; stable manure will do it or kainit mixed with dried meat or fish. Drill when the cherry is in bloom.

YELLOW GLOBE.—Its tap root alone enters the earth to any depth, the bulb so nearly setting on the surface as to render harvesting simply a matter of lifting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

RED GLOBE.—More delicate than the Long Mammoth varieties, more easily handled; SEVENTY TONS to the acre are not uncommon in England. Fine cattle-feeding roots. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW OVAL.—A variation of the Yellow Globe; somewhat more productive; root oblong; skin golden; flesh white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN TANKARD.—A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. This form of cattle-feeding Beet, by reason of its small root and top, can be cultivated in close rows and an enormous weight produced to the acre. The root has broad shoulders, smooth, rich golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and golden footstalk. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED.—In England EIGHTY TONS have been grown to the acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NORBITON LONG GIANT.—A very choice and showy stock of Mammoth Long Red Mangold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



CATTLE BEETS OR MANGOLDS.

1. Imperial Sugar.
2. Silesian Sugar.
3. Klein Wanzleben.
4. Mammoth Long Red Mangold-Wurzel.
5. Red Globe Mangold-Wurzel.
6. Golden Tankard Mangold-Wurzel.
7. Yellow Globe Mangold-Wurzel.

TABLE BEETS.

Beta vulgaris—*Betterave*—*Remolacha*—*Nothe oder Runkelrübe*—*Rödbede*.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Ready for Table 40 to 75 days from sowing.

Under a system of horse cultivation drill in rows at two and a half feet apart and thin to one inch. If the culture is by hand the rows may be drawn eighteen inches apart. The seed may be drilled in the Spring, when the Apple is in bloom. Yield 300 to 500 bushels.



TABLE BEETS.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE, 40 DAYS.—This variety is to a great extent superseding the Egyptian. The bulbs are perfect globes, blood colored, and develop with astonishing rapidity. The foliage is longer and more vigorous than that of the Egyptian. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN TURNIP.—Maturing in an incredibly short time for a Beet, roots for table use developing in forty days from germination. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth, leaves red and green, flesh quite dark. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN.—A choice form of the Egyptian and consequently very desirable. Thicker in body than the Egyptian, small necked and dark fleshed. Fine for early market. Pkt roc.; per oz. 20c.

EXTRA EARLY DIRIGO.—One of the earliest Beets in cultivation, and very choice in shape and qualities. Early as either the Egyptian or Eclipse. Pkt. roc.; per oz. 20c.

BASSANO, or EXTRA EARLY TURNIP.—This is, with the exception of the Egyptian and Eclipse, the earliest sort. It is the first in market of the large-rooted sorts; it is globular, sugary, and tender, and by the best judges is considered unexcelled in flavor and delicacy by any variety. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

LANDRETH'S VERY EARLY (for forcing), 50 DAYS.—We do not know of a better early Beet than this. It is nearly as early as the Egyptian and hardier. Not so dark in flesh, but more firm when boiled or pickled; the leaf-tops are remarkably short and compact, fitting the variety for forcing under glass or close planting on the border. A remarkably fine sort and distinct from others. We recommend it most highly. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

LENTZ TURNIP.—Very early and desirable. Short leaved. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

COLUMBIA.—A round, smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh; it is very early, and of high merit. In many qualities it resembles the Eclipse. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. 15c.

PHILADELPHIA EARLY TURNIP.—This variety, which we so named and introduced, follows very closely after the Bassano; it is neither red nor white, but has alternate rings of lighter or darker pink. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

EARLY BLOOD-RED TURNIP.—Root broad and flat like a Turnip, early in maturity and of unexcelled quality. It is the best Turnip-shaped Beet for family use, all things considered, and we recommend it to all gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

RED TURNIP (Dewing's).—The New England form of Red Turnip Beet. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

EDMANDS' IMPROVED BLOOD-RED TURNIP.—A deep blood variety, slightly oval in form. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

HALF-LONG BLOOD-RED.—Small leaves, half green and red. Very desirable. One of the best. A handsome, wedge-shaped root, growing well under ground; flesh very dark blood-red, skin smooth, habit

much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood and only half its length. Recommended highly to market gardeners as a succession to Turnip-shaped Beets. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

PHILADELPHIA PERFECTION.—This is similar to the Half-Long Blood-Red. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

LONG BLOOD RED (very rich).—Resists drought better than any of the other varieties of Beets; color deep red, flesh very sweet. Grows entirely under ground. Ten to twelve tons can be grown to the acre. Valuable for cattle. Keeps well during Winter. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.—Greens for boiling are always acceptable. Spinach cannot always be had, and often is tough and stringy. The Silver Beet, on the other hand, is in season from early Spring till Autumn frost, and is infinitely superior as a table vegetable to Spinach, Turnip-tops, or other greens. Its culture is precisely the same as for the ordinary table Beet. The midrib of the leaf may alone be used, or, when very young, the entire leaf. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

SUGAR BEETS.

FOR SUGAR MAKING AND CATTLE FOOD.

We hope to persuade our progressive customers to plant Sugar Beet Seed to determine if their soils and climatic conditions are favorable to the production of Beet roots of fair size, and of from 10 to 14 per cent. of sugar.

Only an actual test in distinct localities will demonstrate the capabilities of a district—the requirements being principally climatic—freedom from both intense heat and continued dry weather.

Too much attention cannot be paid to this subject, as the making of Sugar from Beets is the coming agricultural development of the United States—a new birth—a revelation; that occupation for farmers, fortunately situated, which will raise agriculture out of its slough of despond.

In Europe there are 1400 sugar factories, and in the United States there is room for 1000 factories employing 100,000 men, engaged in handling 40,000,000 tons of roots, the product of 4,000,000 acres, bringing to the farmer growers \$150,000,000 annually.

To accomplish this there would be required an investment of quite \$300,000,000, and an expenditure each year of \$5,000,000 for the necessary seed. At present the best strains of Sugar Beet Seed are produced in Germany, but soon Beet Seed of the sugar-making varieties will be largely produced in the United States. We are believers that America and Americans can do anything that can be done elsewhere.

SILESIAN SUGAR.—This form of Sugar Beet is rapidly growing in favor in this country as a most valuable Winter food for stock of all descriptions. Fifteen to twenty tons can be grown to the acre under favorable conditions. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

RED-TOP SUGAR.—A white-fleshed Sugar Beet with red crown; very early. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED.—A leading sugar-making sort. Doing well on a wide range of soils and exceptionally rich in sugar. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. 15c.

IMPERIAL SUGAR.—Skin cream-color; flesh white; averages fifteen tons per acre. Its high percentage of carbohydrates indicates it, as experience has proven it, to be one of the most valuable roots for cattle feeding. Pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

KLEIN-WANZLEBEN.—This is the variety of Sugar Beet which



KLEIN-WANZLEBEN SUGAR BEET.

the analytical chemists of the German Beet Sugar Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities, which scientific investigations have been fully sustained by the practical results of sugar making in the factories, as much as eighteen tons of sugar having been made from one hundred tons of roots of this variety. Per pkts. 5c. and roc.; per oz. roc.

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS

Phaseolus vulgaris—*Haricots nains*—*Frijoles*—*Strup* oder *Bred*—*Bohnen*—*Bush-eller* *Brak-Bönnner*.

THESE MATURE FOR TABLE THIRTY TO FIFTY DAYS FROM GERMINATION, ACCORDING TO VARIETY.

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. One and One-half Bushels to the Acre.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and repeat as frequently as necessary until within fifty days of frost. In field culture sow in drills at two and a half feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivating is done by hand, the rows may be at eighteen inches. The seed should be sown in such quantity as under ordinary circumstances to warrant one Bean vine to every four inches. If closer than this, their production will be impaired. On strong soil they do best at a greater distance. Yield about 75 to 80 bushels.

Florida and Mobile Beans reach Philadelphia about the first of July, and command from \$5 to \$7 per crate. Round-podded varieties are most in demand. Beans generally sell well, but by first of April decline to \$3 to \$5 per crate, and subsequently fall lower by reason of injury in transportation and near-by competition.

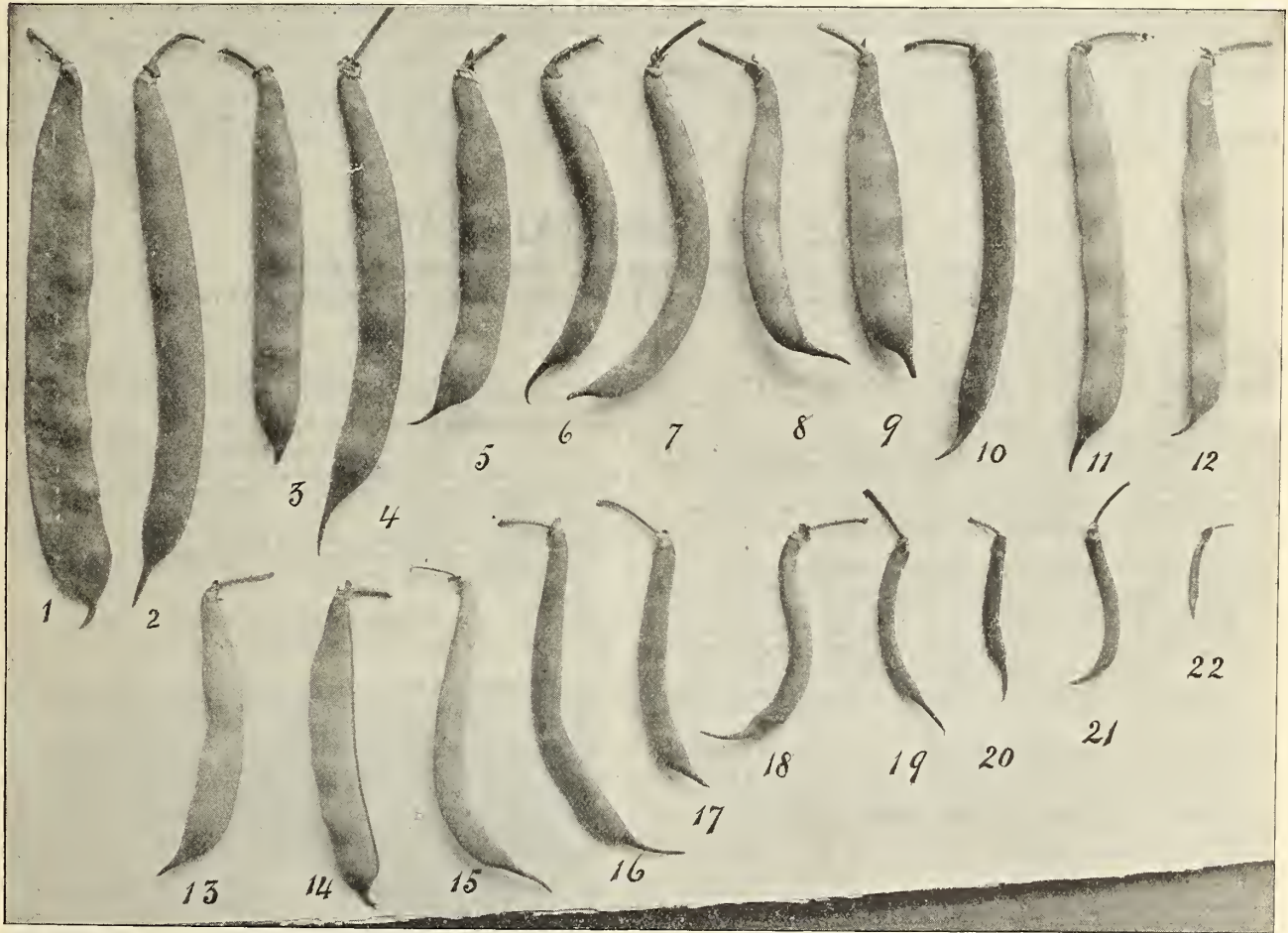
LANDRETHS' FIRST IN MARKET.—This is well-named, being the earliest Bean in existence, and therefore very profitable to the market gardener, and desirable to the private gardener as well. The pods are long, broad, green and very showy, reaching maturity in thirty days from germination, and the habit of vine productive. May be used in three forms—the green pods when young and tender, the older pods shelled as flageolets, and the hard, white, dry bean as haricot blanc. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—This new Bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition three to five days earlier than Valentine, that is to say in 27 to 28 days from germination, which extraordinary maturity for table at once advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among Table Beans. The pods are green, not quite so round as Valentine and less curved. The pods are stringless—absolutely so—this quality at once placing

the variety at the top of the list among Table Beans. While the early maturity is of great merit, this stringless quality is of particular value, the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems. Added to the very valuable qualities of extra early maturity and entire freedom from strings is to be considered the enormous productiveness. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE.—Pods develop to an edible condition in thirty-two days from germination. Color of pods, light green and semi-transparent. Form of pods, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific, and quite free from strings, continuing long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

EARLY BROWN SIX WEEKS, OR MOHAWK.—Producing edible pods thirty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.



Relative development of 22 varieties of Bush Beans. All sown same day in parallel rows. All pulled the same day. The first 10 in edible condition.

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Landreths' First in Market. | 5. Dwarf Horticultural. | 10. Best of All. | 15. Refugee Wax. | 19. White Valentine. |
| 2. Mohawk. | 6. Extra Early Red Valentine. | 11. Currie's Rust-Proof. | 16. Landreths' Scarlet. | 20. White Wax. |
| 3. China Red Eye. | 7. Extra Early Refugee. | 12. Dwarf Kidney Wax. | 17. Landreths' Saddleback Wax. | 21. Blackseed Saddleback. |
| 4. Long Yellow. | 8. Dwarf Black Wax. | 13. Pink-Eye Wax. | 18. Yosemite Wax. | 22. Crystal Wax. |
| | 9. Improved Golden Wax. | 14. Detroit Wax. | | |

BUSH OR DWARF BEANS—Continued.

- LONG EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.
- CHINA RED EYE.**—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.
- EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE.**—Vine more compact than the Improved or Common Refugee, and earlier by a week in maturity. Pods round, succulent, stringless. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.
- WHITE VALENTINE.**—The pods are green, round, stringless, succulent, curved in form, and of highest excellence both for market and family garden. Pods reach maturity thirty-five days after germination. TRY IT. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.
- HORTICULTURAL DWARF.**—A Bush Bean named after the resemblance of the pod in form and color to the pole variety of the same name. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.
- BEST OF ALL.**—Very productive, in showy pods, long, half-round, undulating green with occasional dashes of red. A profitable sort to the market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.
- DWARF GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED.**—One of the oldest forms of the yellow wax or golden-podded varieties. Pods round, meaty, curved and borne in branches, ready for the table in about forty days from germination. Vine erect and dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.
- GOLDEN WAX.**—Maturing for the table in about thirty-five days from germination. A flat podded sort, but probably the best known of the yellow-wax pod varieties. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.
- DETROIT WAX.**—Fine sort, foliage tinted yellow, vine strong, pods short, flat, broad, light yellow wax. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.
- CRYSTAL WAX.**—Color of pods very light green and semi-transparent, round, curved, succulent, prolific, continuing long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.
- WHITE WAX.**—A desirable Snap-short. Pods broad, flat, yellow, semi-transparent when boiled, of delicate flavor, maturing for table thirty-seven days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.
- REFUGEE.**—This Bean in some sections is known as the Brown Speckled Valentine, in other districts as "1000 to 1," by reason of its

- prolific character. It matures green pods for table use in forty days from germination. Pods round, light green, waxy, tender and of fine flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.
- WHITE CRANBERRY.**—A field Bean, growing for commercial purposes and Winter use. Color white. Form nearly round. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.
- LANDRETHS' SCARLET.**—Seed large, kidney formed, pods golden wax. Vine strong, foliage large, broad, hardy. This valuable scarlet-seeded, yellow-podded Bush Bean, in some particulars might be compared with the Golden Wax, but produces much longer, broader and more meaty pods, is earlier (maturing for the table in thirty-five days from germination) and more productive, fifty to sixty pods to the vine being quite general, and some vines far exceeding that number. Landreth's Scarlet is superior to the white-seeded Dwarf Kidney Wax, which latter in color and form of edible pod somewhat resembles the Landreth's. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.
- DWARF KIDNEY WAX.**—Seed smaller than Landreth's Scarlet, kidney formed, color white with dashes of light purple about a white eye. A valuable golden-wax podded variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.
- TRUE DWARF LIMA.**—This is not a small Carolina or Sewee as is another Bean advertised as Dwarf Lima, but a full-sized Lima borne in full-sized pods developed on plants of dwarf habit—an acquisition. Pods of the usual size and form of the Pole Lima. Vine not over twenty inches high. Pkts. 15c.; per qt. 45c.
- DWARF CAROLINA.**—Seed similar in shape to the Sewee. Some seedsmen call this Dwarf Lima. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 35c.
- ROYAL DWARF.**—A kidney-shaped white Bean for Winter consumption in the dry state. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.
- NAVY.**—A grocery Bean used in Winter for baking. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.
- DWARF LIMA, HENDERSON'S.**—This Bean, in three distinct colors, was introduced by us four years before it was given the above name. We called it Dwarf Carolina. It is very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

Three Pints of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Fifteen Quarts to the Acre.

MATURING FOR TABLE FORTY-FIVE TO NINETY DAYS FROM GERMINATION.

Plant when the Apple is in bloom; set poles four by four feet; tie up the tendrils as often as necessary. To prevent Bean Poles from blowing down unite them by strong cord; or, better, dispense with poles and use wire netting.

- CREASEBACK OR FAT HORSE BEAN, 45 DAYS.**—Earliest Pole Bean in cultivation, exceedingly productive and of fine quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.
- SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.**—Matures in seventy days from germination. Bearing till frost. Pods borne in clusters; round, solid fleshed, succulent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.
- KENTUCKY WONDER.**—A large, green-podded, early prolific sort. Tender, solid and stringless when very young. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.
- MONSTROUS PODDED SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.**—A large podded variety of the Southern Prolific—much earlier, not so continuous in bearing, quite desirable. Known variously as Kentucky Wonder and Old Homestead. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.
- RED-SPECKLED, OVAL-SEEDED, CUT-SHORT CORNFIELD.**—This is a climbing green-podded Bean, used in the South for planting to Corn, and hence known in some localities as a Cornfield Bean, of which there are many varieties, this being one of the best. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.
- WHITE DUTCH OR CASE KNIFE.**—Used either as a snap-short when very young, shelled as the Lima when more largely developed, or for soaking when dry. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.
- TALL GERMAN WAX, BLACK SEED.**—A good snap-short. Pods flat, waxy, maturing in seventy-five days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.
- SCARLET RUNNER.**—The leading table Pole Bean in English markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.
- HORTICULTURAL.**—A showy Bean maturing in eighty days. Pods green, dashed with red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.
- GIANT WAX, RED SEED.**—An acquisition among the Pole Beans. Pods long, clear waxy yellow, succulent, tender, fine flavor. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 45c.
- CAROLINA OR SEWEE, 75 DAYS.**—A small variety of Lima, more easy of vegetation, more vigorous in growth, earlier in season, more prolific in pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.
- EXTRA EARLY JERSEY LIMA.**—Under favorable conditions three or four days earlier than the Large Lima. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.
- LARGE WHITE LIMA.**—Smaller seeded than the Jersey, not so strong in vine, nor so large in pod. Otherwise excellent in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.
- LARGE JERSEY LIMA.**—Matures ninety days from germination. Yield about eighty bushels of green pods per acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 45c.
- CHALLENGER LIMA.**—A productive pole variety producing thick pods containing distended seeds of excellent quality for table use. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

ENGLISH BROAD BEANS.

In the South the Mazagan Bean can be planted in January, February and March, and matures in seventy days from germination. They are eaten green in the young pod the same as other green Beans, and are esteemed by reason of their extreme earliness. *Sow thinly in drills, 2 or 3 feet apart, and treat the same as for Dwarf Beans.* Thin out to six inches.

- EARLY MAZAGAN LONG POD.**—Matures in fifty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.
- BROAD WINDSOR.**—Matures in fifty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

BROCCOLI.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

NOTES ON COOKING.—No. 28.—**BOILED.**—Boil in salt water until tender, and refreshing thoroughly put in a saucepan with light butter-sauce No. 2, with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Place upon fire for a few moments and serve hot with a little chopped parsley. Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts may be treated in the same manner.

LARGE EARLY WHITE.—Large white head, resembling Cauliflower. We offer an especially fine strain of Early White Broccoli, and strongly recommend its more general culture. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 50c.

PURPLE CAPE.—Head purple in color. Superseded by superior varieties. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 50c.

Brussels Sprouts.

Chou de Bruxelles.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from fifty to a hundred buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from one to two inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Autumn-grown Sprouts, drilled in May and transplanted in July, generally do best, as the plants are quite hardy and the buds mellow under frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

CABBAGE.

We have been engaged in growing Cabbage Seeds for One Hundred and Fourteen Years, or since 1784, and should know something about what we write.

Brassica oleracea capitata—Chou Pomme—Col refollo—Kopstohl—Kaal.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

There is not a month in the year nor a day in the month when Cabbage is not being sown in some of the gardening sections of the country. It is therefore impossible to name periods for sowing. That must be determined by the practice of each section. In a general way, however, it may be said that Cabbage seed should be sown in February for an early Summer crop, and April or May for an Autumn crop, and in September and October for an early Spring crop. The seed is sown in rows of a foot apart, and after the plants reach a height of three or four inches they are pulled up and transplanted to permanent locations, where they are set in rows at three or four feet and at intervals of one-and-a-half to two feet in the row.

The question is of frequent occurrence: Why cannot private families have head Cabbage as early as market gardeners? Simply because of imperfect culture and insufficient manuring. To produce a successful crop of Cabbage the soil must naturally or artificially contain potash, phosphate, nitrogen. These are all found in good barnyard manure and in some commercial fertilizers. If these resources are not available, the potash can be had in kainit; the phosphoric acid in bone, or better, in superphosphate; the nitrogen in dried blood, meat or fish.

The market gardener feeds his Cabbage crop WITHOUT STINT and with the rankest food, frequently plows in the manure in the Autumn, turns it up in the Spring and thoroughly incorporates it with the soil; plants early, cultivates deeply, not simply tickling the surface with the hand-hoe, but uses the plow and horse-hoe; that cannot always be done in small family gardens, but the spade can be used, and that is the next best thing. Use it freely, dig deeply, and the result will surprise those who have heretofore relied on the hoe alone.

Cabbages grown South for shipment in the Spring sometimes do not head uniformly, the result of checking by cold. The damage very frequently is not apparent till the heading season, when the crop appears to be a mixture of many sorts, some plants shooting to seed; fields of different ages and different soil producing varying results. We recommend that an entire crop should not be planted at once, but set out at intervals of ten days. Cabbages on heavy hammock land are more injured by cold than on lighter soil.

Under good conditions and management about eighty per cent. of the plants in a Cabbage field should, on an average, produce marketable heads, though sometimes ninety-five per cent. have been marketed. Market gardeners in Philadelphia, on an average, realize a net profit of about one cent per head. The pickle houses pay about \$8.00 per ton delivered at their factories.

We especially call attention to our Fine First Early Sorts.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.

LANDRETHS' EARLIEST CABBAGE.—Heads formed like a blunt Wakefield, but growing to a much larger size. We have reports of this variety reaching thirteen pounds in weight, with an average of seven pounds over the field. The color is emerald green, the leaves smooth on edge, broad and round at ends. Habit vigorous, short on stem, and proof against sun. The heads are ovoid and hard—few outside leaves and short stem—thus admitting of such close culture as to be planted 12,000 to the acre. This Cabbage will do well on soil so light that success with late varieties is not possible. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.



SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

SELECT VERY EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Heading for market 70 to 80 days from sowing. The most widely cultivated of the early Cabbages, of great celebrity in the Philadelphia and every other Northern market. It is very early, short stemmed; head coneshaped, broad at the bottom with blunt peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names, or at a higher price. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

EXTRA EARLY ETAMPES.—Almost as early as Jersey Wakefield, with the advantage of larger growth; color deep green; leaves smooth; stands the sun. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

CHARLESTON LARGE WAKEFIELD.—A large selection of Early Jersey Wakefield. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LANDRETHS' LARGE YORK.—The hardiest variety we sell, and generally proof against insects, which, we need not add, is an important quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LANDRETHS' EARLY SUMMER FLATHEAD.—Heads hard and flat, stem short, few outside leaves, uniform in character. Average weight four pounds, sometimes six. Market gardeners praise it highly as just the thing wanted to fill the demand for a flathead. A variety which may be planted close. UNQUESTIONABLY THE EARLIEST FLAT-HEADED CABBAGE IN CULTIVATION. Only a day or two behind the earliest Wakefield. Ask for Landreth's. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LOUISVILLE EARLY DRUMHEAD.—A short stem, Early Drumhead, possessing every superior quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SEED DRILLS. ● Every farmer should have a modern Seed Drill; the Model is the best. Without a drill many a man is deterred from making a garden, or from putting in a patch of Rutabagas, Carrots or Mangolds; with a drill he can do all of these things, and do it quickly, efficiently, cheaply. A drill costs about \$5.75 at retail, and will last for years, standing the wear and tear of putting in one thousand acres.

CABBAGE—Continued.

REEDLAND EARLY DRUMHEAD.—To any one wanting an Early Flat-headed Cabbage of reliability, be he a market gardener, private gardener, or an amateur, we recommend the Reedland Early Drumhead as uniting all the essentials. A variety bred upon our Reedland Farm. It is short-stemmed, flat-headed, large and unusually early for a large, broad-headed sort. This variety might be called the "Challenger." In all localities where it has been tried it has become a favorite variety, and is recommended by all experienced Cabbage growers. It will do for first, second and third early, intermediate and late. No Cabbage ever grown by us approaches it in so many desirable qualities, indeed, it suits all seasons, all conditions and all soils; it is the perfection of a Cabbage as respects habit and quality, and one we tie to, as we consider the Reedland to be A No. 1, a gilt-edged sort. Market gardeners in the South assure us that it stands cold better than any other sort known in their section. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.



REEDLAND EARLY DRUMHEAD.

INTERMEDIATE RIPENERS.

WINNIGSTADT.—An old-style, early pointed form, very popular with Germans. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LARGE JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Not so early by two weeks, but twice the size and weight of the Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads ox-heart formed and hard. Texture of leaves delicate and tender when cooked. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

NEW YORK EARLY SUMMER.—A favorite early sort in the New York market. Heads oval; color bluish green with lighter-colored veins; stem short and stocky. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LANDRETHS' ALL THE YEAR 'ROUND.—Ten days later than the Reedland Early Drumhead. No Cabbage offered as an All-seasons' Cabbage is superior to this, being admirably adapted for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter. Without respect to habit or quality, it is the hardest of Cabbages grown under the variable climatic conditions of Maine, Minnesota, Carolina, Florida, Mississippi or Kansas, being capable, either young or old, of resisting a greater amount of frost than any other, while under the heat and drought of Summer it stands unflagging. Its character is indicated by its leaves, which are dark blue, thick and leathery. The heads solid, sweet, large, flat. The stem short and sturdy. The seed of this sort may be sown successively and continuously in any locality during all periods when Cabbage is drilled. Its name indicates its quality as an all-round or all-seasons' sort. Sold in sealed packages only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY DRUMHEAD.—In form, from ROUND to FLAT; size large; always SOLID, few extra leaves; rather SHORT IN STEM and WILL STAND WITHOUT BURSTING; such qualities the market gardener can duly appreciate. For a family Cabbage, to succeed the earlier sorts, we COMMEND IT UNHESITATINGLY. Sow in Autumn, or in hotbed in Spring. Don't fail to try this variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

LONG ISLAND MEDIUM FLAT DUTCH.—A variety for early Winter use. Heads generally flat, large in size, good keeper; a sort desirable for both market and family garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

SUCCESION.—Intermediate between the Early Flat Dutch and the Late Flat Dutch, slightly later than the second early sorts, and much earlier than the late sorts. Similar to the old Newark Early Flat Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.—This variety produces a thick leaf, very dark blue in color. It has succeeded admirably in the Southern States on account of its ability to resist heat. Its succulent leaves never wilt under the most severe sun, while it produces very fine large heads after the early sorts have disappeared. We recommend it highly, not only for the South, but for the North as well. It is one of the very best Summer Cabbages—short in stem and

reliable as a producer of flat compact heads. In the South, where Cabbage is usually sown in Autumn, to be later planted out, to head in the early Spring, we know from repeated testimony this variety is invaluable. To the market gardener of the Northern and Middle States it will be found of especial value sown in cold frames in October and November to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier varieties. Every one should have the Bloomsdale Early Dwarf Flat Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

EARLY BRUNSWICK.—Early for a large flat; very short stemmed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

ALL SEASONS.—Sure header, does not burst nor shoot early; heads deep and flat to roundish, maturing with some irregularity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LATE VARIETIES.

Much IMPORTED Late Cabbage Seed is offered as American at low prices. Our experience is that imported Seed of the late varieties is absolutely worthless.

MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—For a large, heavy, hard, smooth-leaved, late-ripening Cabbage, no strain is superior and few equal to this. The leaves are feathered to the stalk, slightly fluted or twisted on the outer edges. Color, a clear green with a gray or ashy shade under certain lights. When frost strikes the outer leaves they often become dashed on the margin with faint tones of red and purple, which color sometimes runs into the vein work of the outer leaves, but does not affect those forming the head. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on the top though the variety is what is termed a flathead. The leaves extend well over the centre line of the head and fold down alternately, tightly forming a compact head. The natural habit of the seedling plants is to develop thick, short, stocky stems, but this quality is affected by the system of growth, for if the seedlings are crowded in the bed or grown among weeds, or under the shade of a house, fence or tree, they reach upward for air and light, the result being the development of long, slim stalks, which bad form of plants cannot be corrected by any subsequent culture. The seed is worth twice the money asked for it. It is grown upon our own farms, under our own personal daily oversight, and the strain carefully selected to meet the most critical demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

MARKET GARDENERS' LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD (*very choice*).—Late, large, hardy, certain to head, and, being of heavy weight, quite productive. Not surpassed by any stock under this name. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH.—We recommend this variety both for family use and market gardeners' profit, as it is a good keeper and excellent shipper. Its quality can be relied upon as producing on rich soil immense flat heads, perfectly solid and of superior texture. This variety has a short stem, is free from loose leaves, and may be described as "long standing," that is to say, not inclined to burst, as is the habit with many large Cabbages when fully developed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—This is one of our standard late-maturing varieties. Late, large, solid, always reliable as a header and noted for its excellent quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LOW DUTCH.—A large, late form of Late Drumhead. Vigorous in leaf, a big header. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

AUTUMN KING.—Heads broad, flat, heavy; earlier than Late Drumhead and more showy. Stems short, few outside leaves, a remarkably fine sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LANDRETHS' LARGE LATE MOUNTAIN.—A strong-growing, late-ripening sort, of great constitutional vigor. Heads vary from half-round to flat. This variety resists heat and cold better than most other sorts, and as it is of heavy weight, will be found of value to the market and family gardener. Color, deep blue. RELIABLE. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

DANISH BALL HEAD.—The best keeping of all the Winter sorts. Head round and more solid than any other Cabbage known. Very popular in the Northwestern States. Shiploads of this Cabbage are annually sent to the United States from Holland and Denmark. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

BERGEN MAMMOTH.—Among the largest of the Cabbages grown by us. Plant hardy and a rank feeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 25c.

BUNCOMBE.—A favorite in mountain districts of the South. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

HOLLANDER.—A late distinct sort, long stalked, leaves thick and smooth, plant very hardy, head round and solid; a fine keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

GREEN GLAZED.—A glossy, pea-green variety, long cultivated in the Southern States, resisting the attack of fleas, bugs and caterpillars better than others. A valuable quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 30c.

RED DUTCH.—Leaves red or purple and exclusively used for pickling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—A favorite form of Savoy, a small Drumhead, early and desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

ULM SAVOY.—One of the best among the foreign ranks of Savoy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GREEN CURLED SAVOY.—This is undoubtedly the **FINEST TYPE** of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it *boils like marrow*, and is not surpassed even by the Cauliflower in its best condition. The strain is not to be confounded with *low-priced imported seeds*. It is a shy producer of seed, and consequently never plentiful. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

CARROT.

Daucus Carota—Carotte—Zanahoria
—Möhre—Hübe—Wortel.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. 60 to 70 Days from Germination to Maturity for Table.

color, grows about two inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN, BLUNT-ROOTED.—Next in maturity after the Forcing. Length four to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN, POINTED.—Sometimes called "Half-Long," being a Long Orange in miniature; quite desirable, growth rapid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NEW HALF-LONG WITHOUT CORE.—Orange. Smooth in skin, rich in color and without a core. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

OX-HEART.—Diameter of a pint measure, not so long, top shaped. Color, orange red; tender, flavor excellent. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG RED CORELESS.—Similar in form to the New Half-Long Coreless, but red-fleshed; a very tender and valuable sort for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CHANTENAY HALF-LONG SCARLET.—Short, thick, stump rooted. Orange. Very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

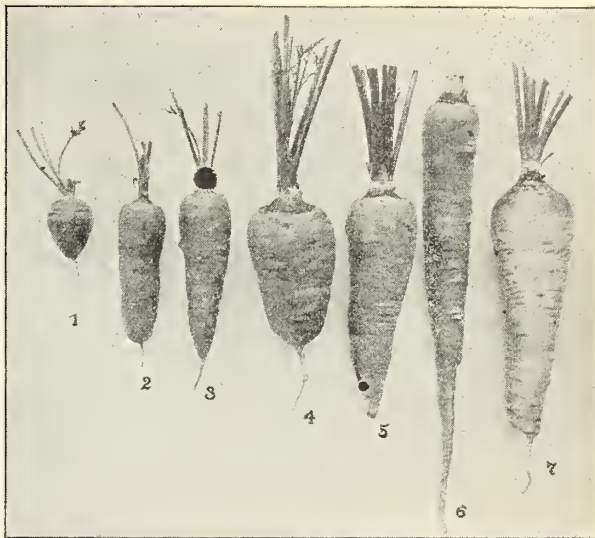
NANTES.—(THIRD EARLY.)—This is a thick-rooted, half-long Orange Carrot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ORANGE DANVERS HALF-LONG.—Broad shouldered, cylindrical, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG ORANGE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN.—This variety yields a larger return than others. To the milkman it is worth more than the cost of culture, promoting a liberal secretion of milk of improved quality over that from dry food, and may be fed alternately with Ruta Bagas and Beets, with the best results. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN.—Similar to the preceding in every respect excepting color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



1. Extra Early Forcing, 3. Pointed-Rooted Horn. 5. Orange Danvers.
2. Blunt-Rooted Horn. 4. Ox-Heart. 6. Long Orange.
7. White Belgian.

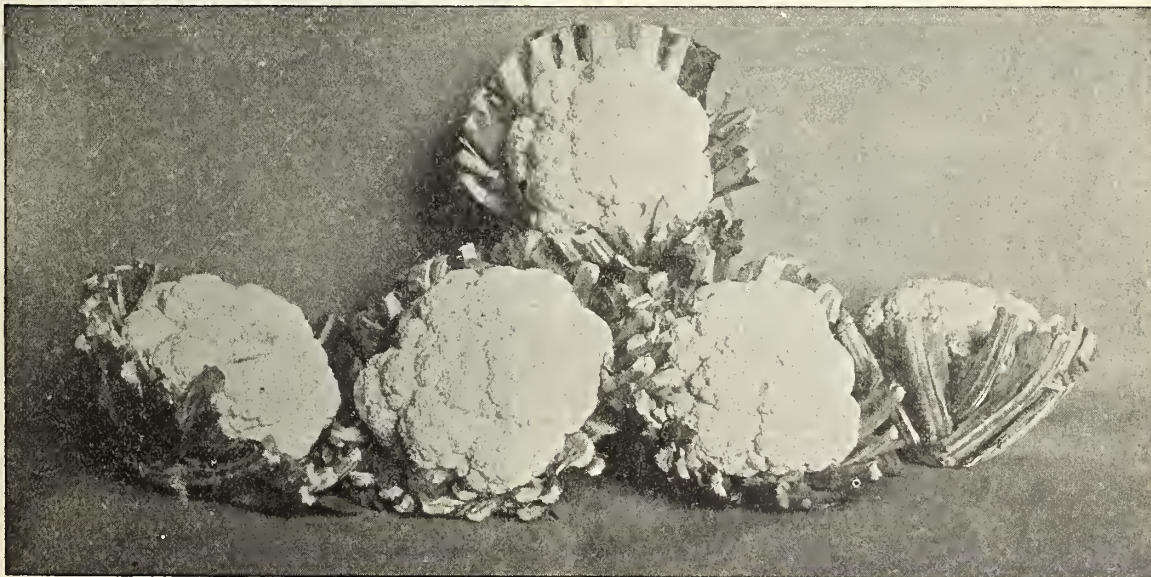
CAULIFLOWER.

Brassica oleracea botrytis—Chou Fleur—
Coliflor—Blumentohl—Blamkool.

One-half Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

full leaf, again at Midsummer, and again, during Winter, under glass. The young plants are treated the same as Cabbage, and the larger plants require the same rich fertilization and culture—indeed more intense culture, as only those Cauliflowers are good which are grown quickly. We offer only seed of the highest quality. The early varieties are most likely to succeed in the hands of inexperienced growers. Sow the early sorts in

This delicious plant, like Broccoli and French Artichoke, is distinguished from other table vegetables by producing edible flower heads. By long years of selection and culture of some accidental natural variation of this plant of the Cabbage family discovered in the Middle Ages, the flowers of the Cauliflower have been, to a large extent, rendered abortive, and the flower stems multiplied, shortened and thickened till they have been bred to form a half-globular compact crown or head which, when cooked, is tender as marrow, and the choicest of all esculent vegetables. Varying with climatic and soil conditions, the Seed is sown at all seasons. In hotbeds at close of Winter, out of doors when the Apple is in bloom, again when the Oak is in



SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

THE SEED OF Snowball Cauliflower

Offered for sale by us is not excelled by any strain in the world—no matter whether the price be twice as high or the praise twice as effusive. Our price per ounce is \$3.25

CAULIFLOWER—Continued.

seed-beds beginning of Autumn, keep them in a "cold frame," protected by sash from severe frost during the Winter, and transplant into deep and very rich ground as soon as frost ceases. Handglasses or boxes placed over them at night when they are put out are useful. It should be observed, however, that success is very uncertain in dry localities. In Pennsylvania the Cauliflower seldom heads well unless under glass, or in cold frames. But there is little difficulty in having fine Cauliflowers when planted in frames under glass, at close of Winter, so as to advance them ahead of the early Summer heat. The late varieties mature in Autumn, and are sown at the same time, and managed similarly to Cabbage. They do best in localities where the atmosphere is damp and saline, as on the coast. We may add that Cauliflower can only be grown on rich, well-tilled, well-watered soil, and that it can hardly be overfed.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—Edible heads go to 100 days from planting.

Autumn crops are earlier than Spring crops. Twenty to twenty-four heads will fill a barrel. A variety of widest celebrity, by reason of its reliable qualities of productiveness, color, flavor and keeping in condition. Early, good size, pure white, medium length of stalk. Leaves long and narrow. The variety of which most seed is sold. No stock of seed under any name or at any price is better than the strain we offer. Pkts. 40c.; per oz. \$5.00.

EXTRA EARLY COPENHAGEN.—No sort better, none earlier, whiter, more solid, more reliable, more productive. We match it against all comers. Pkts. 40c.; per oz. \$1.75.

SELECT EARLY DWARF ERFURT.—For some years past one of the standards. Of highest excellence, and for field culture not much surpassed by any type of newer name. Some so-called new varieties appear to be identical with Select Erfurt. Pkts. 40c.; per oz. \$4.00.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS.—One of the earliest varieties in cultivation.

Very dwarf, large, white, compact heads, of finest quality. Highly recommended. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. \$1.00.

HALF EARLY PARIS.—A standard variety. Early, dwarf, reliable. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. \$1.00.

HALF EARLY FRENCH.—A favorite early market variety; large, compact heads of fine quality. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. \$1.

IMPERIAL.—A new and very desirable introduction, medium size, heads compact, pure white, and very showy when well cultivated. Pkt. 20c.; per oz. \$2.00.

LENORMANDS.—A large, late variety, with well-formed heads of superior quality. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. \$1.00.

ALGIERS.—An admirable sort. A favorite with market gardeners. TRY IT. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. \$1.25.

LARGE LATE DUTCH.—A standard late variety. Heads uniform in size, compact and of good quality. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. \$1.00.

CELERY.

Apium graveolens—Celeri—Apio—Sellerie—Selleri.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Maturing in 120 to 150 Days, According to Season and Location.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, on a finely raked surface, and cover scarcely at all, quite early in the Spring, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches formed in well-manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession, until the necessary quantity is set out.

DWARF WHITE.—More desirable for the private than the market garden. Hearts white and crisp. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GOLDEN DWARF.—A showy sort of excellent qualities. **SOLID**, of **FINE FLAVOR**, and a **GOOD KEEPER**, and, as its name indicates, possessing, when blanched, a yellowish or golden tint. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GOLDEN HEART.—Similar to Golden Dwarf. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

HALF DWARF.—It possesses **ALL THE QUALITIES** essential to make a perfect Celery—**SOLIDITY**, never being hollow; **FLAVOR**, a peculiar nutty quality; **VIGOR OF GROWTH**, dwarf, though producing a weighty bunch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BOSTON MARKET.—A short, white variety, much esteemed in the New England States. Unquestionably one of the best. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PARIS GOLDEN YELLOW.—A large solid golden variety, superior to White Plume, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

WHITE PLUME.—Self-blanching to a great extent. Consequently among the earliest ready for table. Desirable as an early sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

RED OR PINK.—A variety fancied by some by reason of its distinctive color and **HARDINESS**. Quality good, desirable in the private garden as one of the most reliable sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PINK PLUME, NEW.—The same quality as White Plume, the stalks beautifully tinged with pink. Very ornamental. Don't fail to get it. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 35c.

LARGE WHITE.—The most imposing of all varieties, though not as delicate as dwarf sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GIANT PASCAL.—A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, rapidly growing in favor because of its weighty productiveness and consequent profitableness. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SCHUMACHER.—Of large size, solid and crisp; firm, golden-yellow heart, a fine keeper. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 20c.

HARTWELL PERFECTION.—A desirable form of white, solid habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

COOPER IMPROVED CUTTING OR BRANCHING.—The leaves are used as greens for flavoring soups. The plants pulled when a few inches high and bunched for market. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CELERIAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED.—A variety forming a large, solid root of edible character. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

FLAVORING, FOR SOUPS.—This seed is not for sowing, but for flavoring purposes only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



The illustration above represents two varieties and two styles of preparing for market. The short-stalked sort is the Paris Golden, prepared in fan-like form and very attractive.

The tall sort is the Giant Pascal tied up by aid of a bunching machine—a device on the general plan of an Asparagus buncher, the package being made exactly square and the stalks pressed so tight together as to make a solid and heavy hundle.

COLLARDS.

Brassica Oleracea Acephalo—Choux verts—Winter Rohl—Coles sin Cogollo.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

A loose-leaved plant of the Cabbage family. A hardy and excellent vegetable for Winter use. The Collard succeeds in localities where it is often difficult to grow Cabbage to perfection. Sow and treat precisely as Cabbage.

PINK HEART (NOVELTY).—This has never been offered by any other Seedsman. The lower leaves are green with bone-white veins or ribs, the interior leaves are ivory-white, like finest bleached Celery, the leaves about the heart are PINK and purple. It is very unique and worthy of culture in the best gardens by reason of its beauty as an ornamental plant, and by reason of its tender and delicious quality as a table vegetable, boiling, as it does, marrow-like as Cauliflower. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS' MARROW (CHOICE).—A plant of the Cabbage family, producing a strong growth of broad leaves, borne upon white, marrow-like stalks or stems, which, with the broad, waxy midribs stripped

of leaf matter, afford a dish much resembling Cauliflower. This plant can be grown in any section and by any novice. Stems cooked like Cauliflower. We recommend it to all as superior to any form of Collard. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

WHITE CABBAGING.—The leaves and stems all light-green. The plant disposed to form a loose head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN.—Cabbage Greens. Its robust and vigorous character fits it to resist conditions unfavorable to the perfection of more highly developed types of the Cabbage family, and it is, therefore, at some seasons, in the Southern States, the only available form of Cabbage. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

CORN.

Zea—Mais—Maiz Para el uso de la mesa—Weißes Korn für Tischgebrauch—Indiansk Korn.

One Quart of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Quarts to the Acre.

This is a native of North and South America, having been found in cultivation by the first European voyagers. Modern researches in Peru and Mexico have given evidence that its culture extends far beyond any historic period.

There is no foundation whatever for the statement that Indian Corn has been found in the wrappings of Egyptian mummies; such tales being pure fabrications. Seeds of Wheat, Sorghum and Millet have been discovered, but it is doubtful if any such seed ever vegetated.

Indian Corn may be divided into six classes, viz.: Pop—*Zea Everta*; Flint—*Zea Indurata*; Dent—*Zea Identata*; Soft—*Zea Anylata*; Sweet—*Zea Saccharatum*; Pod or Husk—*Zea Vaginata*; and each of these are subdivided according to shape of the ear, number of rows upon each ear, etc.

Table Corn cannot be planted successfully at an earlier date than the ordinary field varieties; indeed it is more likely to decay under unfavorable soil conditions than the hardier field varieties. As a rule, Sugar Corn is not as vital as the field sorts, and therefore it is wise to plant almost a double number of grains in the hill as compared with Field Corn.

When the Cherry is in bloom, hills for the short varieties of three and four feet in height may be made three by three feet apart; for the intermediate varieties, three by four feet; and for the tall varieties, four by four feet apart. In all cases allowing three stalks to stand to the hill.

Repetitions of Corn planting should be made every two weeks, and for the quick ripening varieties the planting may be continued until within sixty days of frost. Seed should be provided at the rate of ten quarts to the acre. We always provide that much, though often only planting six or seven quarts. The plants thinned out to three inches apart.

Of the medium and larger varieties of Sugar Corn seventy-five to eighty bushels, or 8000 to 9000 roasting ears can be had to the acre.

The average price paid by Philadelphia Commission Merchants is one dollar per bushel. The highest price is about three dollars per bushel and the lowest price about sixty cents per bushel. Green Corn packed loosely in slatted bushel baskets will, in early season, carry safely for forty hours. In larger packages it may become injured by heating.

CAUTION. Seed Corn in bulk should be taken out of the bags as soon as received and spread out in a dry place.

FIELD CORN.

One Pint of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Eight Quarts to the Acre.
120 to 140 Days from Planting to Cutting.

Postage 15c. per quart extra if sent by mail.

LEAMING (EARLY).—An early selected variety of Yellow Corn, small grain, weighty, productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

GOLDEN DENT (SHOWY).—Named from the bright color of the indented grain; a prolific variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

PENNSYLVANIA LONG EARLY YELLOW FLINT.—Long, narrow ears; grain, reddish-yellow and flinty; a productive Field Corn, quite early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

LANDRETHS' LARGE WHITE FLINT.—Long, slim ears, covered with pure white, flinty grains. The best sort for hominy. This variety is superior to that usually sold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

OLD CABIN HOME.—A thick-eared, Southern type of white Corn, with enormously deep and broad grain and extraordinarily slim cob. Remarkably fine for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

WHITE HORSE TOOTH.—Strong, vigorous grower, used largely for ensilage, fine for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

WHITE SHEEP TOOTH.—Strong in foliage, grain long and narrow, used for ensilage and for meal. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

SOUTHERN WHITE GOURD SEED.—A very showy variety; large grain and snowy-white. Admirable for meal. Only offered for Southern culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

PENNSYLVANIA EARLY DENT.—Reliable sort. Early and vigorous. Stalks SHORT, ranging from six to eight feet. Ears set low, large and well filled, fifty-six to sixty shelling a bushel of corn. So productive as to be relied upon for a return of ten bushels per acre over any other Corn in Pennsylvania. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 10c.

SOUTHERN ROASTING EAR.—Adapted to private gardens in the Southern States. A mixture of Adams Early and Evergreen Sugar. Almost as early as the Adams and as sweet as the Evergreen. A vigorous grower. Produces a showy ear in the husk. Well adapted for shipping. Pkts. 5 and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

BRISTOL EARLY YELLOW.—A mammoth-stalked, yet very early ripener, cutting for the shock in 100 days from germination. Grain large, light-yellow, cob small, generally two ears on a stalk.

SWEET GARDEN CORN.

Not True Sugar.

EXTRA EARLY BEVERLY.—A half-sugar variety of the height of Crosby. Ears well made out to the point, grain large, set close in straight rows. Ready for table 56 to 57 days from germination, earlier than the best Corey, while twice as large and twice as productive. A sort destined to be grown by every trucker or market gardener, because of its large size and double extra early habit. Pkt. 25c.; qt. \$1.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Ready for table 62 days after germination. Height of stalk 3 to 4 feet, ears set within 6 inches of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Requires good culture and LAND OF HIGH FERTILITY. A variety in large demand among market gardeners. Plant in rows at 2½ feet and thin to 1 foot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

ADAMS EARLY.—A white Corn, in order of maturity after the Extra Early Adams. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EARLY LANDRETH MARKET.—Not a true Sugar Corn, but a hybrid or mixture between a Sugar Corn and the Adams Early, and cultivated on large areas and almost exclusively by market gardeners of Burlington county, N. J., experience proving the sort to be more reliable than any other variety. The ear, when in proper condition for the table, resembles a good variety of Sugar Corn, and has the



1. Extra Early Beverly. 2. Extra Early Adams. 3. Crosby Sugar. 4. Asylum Sugar.
5. Hickox Sugar. 6. Early Mammoth Sugar. 7. Triumph Sugar. 8. Landreth Sugar.
9. Evergreen Sugar. 10. Late Mammoth Sugar.

peculiarity of bearing a small leaf on the ear, similar to those of the stalk, which appendage sets it off to advantage. The edible grain is white and sweet. The dry grain is a mixture of Sugar, Adams Early, and White Flint, and presents all the appearance of a very much mixed sort, but it is far better than it looks. This variety will mature ears for market in about eighty days from germination. The stalk is quite leafy and grows to a height of six feet. A very profitable sort as a money-maker. Plant in rows at 4 feet and thin to 2 feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

SUGAR CORN. EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

RED COREY.—A valuable sort, edible 60 days from germination. Grain half amber. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

WHITE COREY.—Similar in habit to the Red, but two days earlier, therefore more desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EXTRA EARLY MINNESOTA SUGAR.—Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Narragansett. Ears well made out. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EXTRA EARLY CROSBY SUGAR.—This variety will produce edible ears in seventy days from germination. It is stronger than any of the preceding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EARLY SORTS.

EARLY CONCORD SUGAR.—An excellent early variety, succeeding the Crosby. Height of stalk about five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—A short-stalked, productive sort, frequently producing three ears to the plant. Ears large for so small a stalk; grain narrow and very deep, after form of shoe-peg. Highly recommended. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

HICKOX SUGAR.—An excellent sort succeeding the Concord. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

ASYLUM SUGAR.—Stalk six feet, ears long. Desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

LANDRETH SUGAR.—Edible 75 days from germination. A remarkably satisfactory and productive variety, two ears on every stalk, often three, sometimes four. Stalk two feet shorter than the Evergreen and very close jointed. The ears set low, large and well filled. The grain is narrow and very long or deep, somewhat similar in shape to Evergreen, but smaller. The ear remains long in milky condition for the table, the edible grain being pure white and exceedingly sugary. The Landreth Sugar Corn is a very showy variety, both in stalk and ear, and will mature for marketing eight days earlier than the Evergreen. The Landreth's Sugar Corn will afford market gardeners more baskets of marketable ears to the acre than any other variety of Sugar Corn in cultivation, and is valuable to the canner as having almost as long a grain and ripening earlier than the Evergreen, while possessing all the merits of the Evergreen under processing. We recommend it, without qualification, as being undoubtedly the BEST SUGAR CORN in existence. That is high praise. Plant $4\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

SQUANTUM SUGAR.—A variety of celebrity in the New York markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

PERRY'S HYBRID.—An early variety and productive, producing a large ear set with large grains. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

TRIUMPH SUGAR.—A variety following the Asylum in maturity. Sweet, productive and of good appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EARLY MAMMOTH SUGAR.—An early variety bearing exceedingly long ears. Stalk short and slender. Early in maturity for so large an ear, showy and highly recommended. TRY IT. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EIGHT ROWED SUGAR.—Maturing for table about seventy-five days from germination. Ears long and named from number of rows. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

BLACK MEXICAN SUGAR.—Rich in saccharine or sugary qualities. The grain, though black when dry, is simply of a smoky hue when in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EVERGREEN SUGAR (STOWELL'S).—A favorite variety among the late Sugar Corns. Matures for table about eighty days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

LATE SORTS.

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR.—The strongest growing of all Sugar Corns. It requires about eighty-five days to reach maturity for table. The ears are very large and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

EGYPTIAN SUGAR.—Sweet and large in ear, vigorous in stalk, habit late. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

ENSILAGE SUGAR CORN.—By broadcast sowing, or drilling in close rows, a luxuriant growth of sugary forage may be obtained from this Corn. Cut when just showing the flower spike, as in that condition it is most nutritious. Per qt. 15c.

CORN SALAD.

Valerianella olitoria—*Mache Commune*—*Äderfalat* oder *Stechfalat*—*Canonigos*—*Koornsalad*.

Eight Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Sow broadcast or in ten-inch rows in Autumn for cutting at close of Winter or sow at close of Winter for early Spring use. When sown in Autumn cover very lightly with the lightest hay—the merest protection more will be injurious.

BROAD LEAVED (LARGE SEEDED).—Used as a small Salad throughout the Winter and Spring. Sow thickly in drills, cover slightly of Autumn, and sprinkle with straw on the approach of severe weather, or sow in a cold frame, covered in Winter as may be convenient—thus it is accessible even when deep snow prevails. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CRESS.

Lepidium Sativum—*Cresson alénois*—*Garten-Kresse*—*Mastuerzo*—*Tuinkers*.

This is used as a salad. It should be sown at close of Winter broadcast, or in rows at ten inches, and the sowing repeated every two weeks.

CURLED.—Used for flavoring and as a salad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BROAD LEAVED.—A form of salad much used abroad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WATER.—A favorite dressing for dishes and a desirable form of greens. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 45c.

UPLAND.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

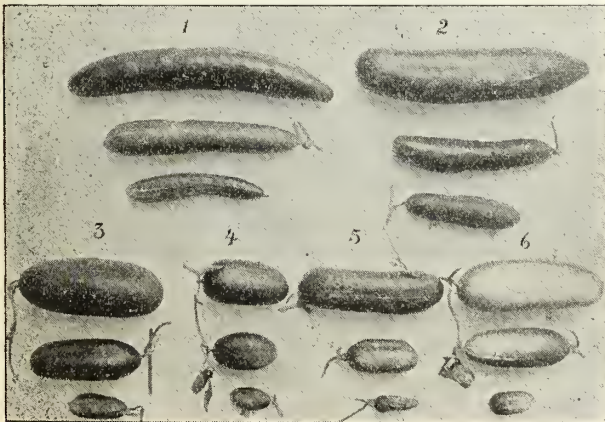
CUCUMBER.

Cucumis sativus—*Concombre*—*Gurte*—*Agurker*—*Komkommer*.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Three Pounds to the Acre. Period of Maturity 30 to 60 days from sowing according to variety and season of the year.

For early use plant in hills 4x4 feet, on a warm border, when the Cherry is in bloom, and for a succession sow in drills at five feet, when the Apple is in bloom. For pickles plant middle of Summer.

In Florida and other Southern States, a fair average production per



CUCUMBER.

Six Varieties, Each in Three Stages of Development—The Pickling Form, The Slicing Form, The Fully Ripe Form.

1. Landreth's First. 3. Early Frame. 5. Landreth's Choice.
2. Long Green Turkey. 4. Short Prolific. 6. White Spine.

acre of Slicing Cucumbers is 200 crates, 8x14x20 inches. Some growers claim average crops of 400 and 500—even 800 crates have been recorded, but these large yields are only occasionally heard of.

Fresh Southern Cucumbers appear in Philadelphia the last of November, and command \$1 to \$2 per dozen. Towards Christmas the price rises to \$2.50 per dozen, after which the price declines to \$4 or \$5 per box of 85 to 90 fruit. By last of May the price goes down to \$1 per dozen, after which shipments are unprofitable. As a rule the early Cucumbers from New Orleans bring better prices than those from Florida, being better sorted and better packed.

A good crop of Cucumbers, when gathered of pickling size, produces from 100 to 175 bushels to the acre. A bushel contains about 200 pickles. Some cultivators have claimed to produce over 100,000 pickles to the acre. The pickles should be slipped from the vine by the thumb and finger without raising or disturbing the vine. The pickle houses generally pay the farmers 40 to 50 cents per bushel; they in turn sell them at from 20 to 30 cents per 100.

Pickles properly prepared will keep five or six years. The method of salting pickles as pursued in New Jersey is as follows: To a cask of 120 gallons capacity, take 4 quarts of salt and mix in 2 gallons of water. Place the solution in the bottom of the cask and put in the green pickles after washing. To each 2 bushels of pickles put into the cask, add 4 quarts of salt, and continue until cask is full. Place the head of the cask, with edges trimmed off to permit of a rise and fall, on the top of the pickles, and on the top of the head or lid place a weight of 20 or 25 pounds. If there should be any leakage of the liquor, replace it by a solution of 4 quarts of salt to 2 gallons of water, keeping all the pickles submerged. Salt should not be stinted. Pickle packers make three sizes before pickling—large, medium and small.

FIELD VARIETIES.

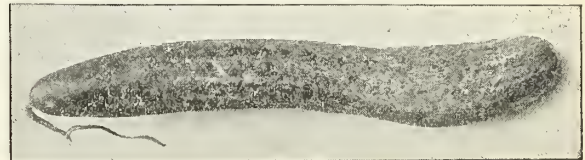
LANDRETHS' FIRST.—Surpassed by few in length and slimness of fruit. The earliest long, slim field Cucumber in cultivation, maturing to slicing size for table in 50 days from germination; dark green and desirable. Very poor seeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LANDRETHS' CHOICE (Extra Early).—The choicest medium sort we have ever offered, green, good length, slim, symmetrical, unexampled in beauty of form, very productive, fine for pickling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

SHORT PROLIFIC PICKLE.—A variety of the "Frame" type, but smaller and producing fruit suitable for pickling in 50 days from planting. An abundant bearer, highly commended for Pickles, for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Vines very short, admitting of planting in rows as close as 2½ feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE.—The leading sort grown by truckers for shipment to market. Used almost entirely for slicing. The vine in habit is very vigorous and very prolific. The fruit is of good size, in quality solid, and possesses the habit of retaining its green color for a long period, that is to say, it does not turn yellow so quickly as other varieties. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY FRAME.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



LONG SPANISH CUCUMBER.

LONG SPANISH.—An open garden sort of greenhouse origin. Fruit 10 to 15 inches long when in edible condition, spines black, skin slightly warted; a very sturdy sort and a good producer. Pkts. 25c.



LONG GERMAN CUCUMBER.

LONG GERMAN.—A greenhouse sort changed by several years of field culture to an open garden sort, doing admirably well under most intense sun heat. Foliage small, profuse bloomer, fruit deep green, 12 to 16 inches long, smooth, polished, slim, equal diameter throughout, spines black, but very few of them. A choice sort and a big bearer. Pkts. 25c.

LONG GREEN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY CLUSTER.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MEDIUM GREEN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JAPANESE CLIMBING.—Climbs like a Morning Glory; bears numerous, large, excellent fruit, as good in quality as any other Cucumber when large for slicing and very desirable when young for pickles. 10c.

JERSEY PICKLE.—It is productive, and is said to "green" better than any other variety, and to "hold color." Over 150,000 bushels of small fruit of this variety are picked annually in Burlington county, New Jersey. No other sort is used, no other kind of seed could be given away. Early Spring sowings will develop fruit of pickling size, 2 to 3 inches long, in 60 days. Early Summer sowings in 30 days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BOSTON PICKLING, OR BOSTON MARKET.—Used near Boston to the exclusion of all other sorts. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TURKEY LONG GREEN.—Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit LONG and SLIM; only surpassed in quality by Landreth's First. This is *not* the New England Long Green, but a MUCH SUPERIOR SORT, being twice as long and of proportion as shown in illustration. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GHERKIN.—Burr, or Round Prickly Cucumber, used for Pickles only. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DANDELION.

Taraxacum—Pissenlit.

CABBAGING.—An improved type of an old-fashioned plant rapidly growing into favor as an early Salad. Sow and cultivate same as Lettuce. Tie up the same as Cos Lettuce, or shelter from light by inverted pots or board covering. The Dandelion is a preventive of malarial infection and is recommended for domestic use in localities where chills and fever prevail. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

FRENCH GARDEN.—A good sort, but not so strong in growth as the Cabbaging, not so erect, leaves broader, less curly, and not so vivid a green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DUTCH BULBS.

As Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., see catalogue of Dutch Bulbs mailed free on application.

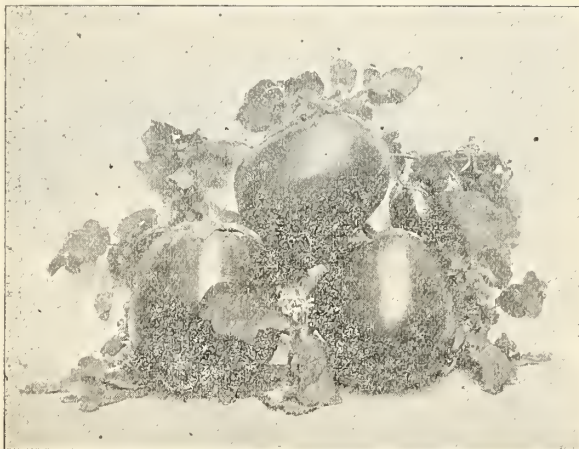
EGG-PLANT.

Solanum melongena—Aubergine—Gierpflanze—Berengena—Eierplant.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Matures for Table in 100 Days from Sowing.

This seed is generally sown under glass and transplanted to the field 2 or 3 weeks after Corn-planting season. The plants are set in rows of 5 feet and at 3 feet in the row. The land cannot be too highly fertilized for this crop—very short, thoroughly rotted stable manure or similar preparation is best; strong or hot, rank manure, is unsuitable.

Sow in hotbeds or other protected place early in the Spring; when up 2 or 3 inches transplant into small pots (which plunge in earth) so as to get stocky, well-rooted plants, and late in the Spring, or not till the commencement of Summer, unless the weather be warm, transplant into thoroughly worked, rich and recently well-manured ground. A good plan is to open a deep, wide trench, filling it nearly with manure; restore the earth and plant therein, placing the plants 3 feet apart each way. The seed does not vegetate freely; repeated sowings are sometimes



LANDRETHS' THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

necessary. It is almost useless to attempt the culture of Egg-plant unless the proper attention be given. In growing the Egg-plant in the Summer and Autumn months in Florida, great trouble is sometimes experienced in getting a stand of plants owing to the excessive heat and beating rains. This difficulty can be largely overcome by shading the ground where the seed is sown. If sown in beds, the shading may be accomplished by means of frames covered with seed-bed cloth, or by blinds of slats or common boards properly supported over the beds to cut off the direct rays of the sun. If the seed is sown where the plants are to remain (a bad practice) the shading may be done by using Palmetto fans and leaves, placing them one each on the north and south sides of the hill, the tops meeting over the seed. This plan is used by some of the most successful growers in the Gulf States.

About 3000 plants are required to plant an acre. These plants should produce an average of 3 to 4 fruits, weighing 2 to 3 pounds each. Our selected seeds are always taken from fruit weighing 8 to 10 pounds each; we have had them of 13 pounds in weight. Commission merchants in Philadelphia pay the market gardener about, on an average, 1½ cents per fruit. The highest prices are 8 and 10 cents per fruit.

Florida fruit arrives in Philadelphia the latter part of November and commands \$6 to \$8 per barrel crate. Earlier in the Autumn the market is supplied by fruit from Jersey. Towards Christmas the price of Florida Egg-plant rises to \$10 per barrel crate and then declines by April to \$6 to \$8, and by May to \$5, after which they are likely to arrive in a damaged condition and be worthless. Egg-plant fruit can be grated and canned for Winter use.

LANDRETHS' THORNLESS LARGE ROUND PURPLE.—

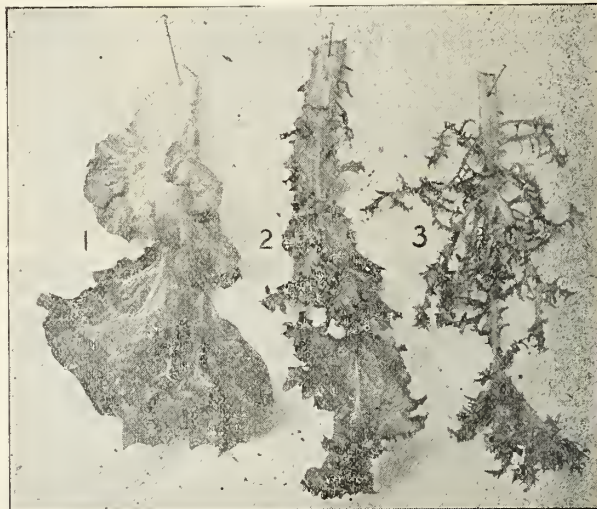
Almost thornless, and therefore a sort more valuable to the trucker than the spiny sort so often sold as the New York Improved, which, by reason of its thorns on leaf and stem, offers serious impediments to quick gathering. The Landreth is decidedly the best selection of Egg-plant, being productive and vigorous, often reaching a weight of twelve pounds. The fruit may be described as short, egg-shaped, flattened at the bottom—diameter often nearly equal to the length. Color (when grown on soil of proper quality) a deep purple, running in places almost to a black purple. Single plants of this variety often reach a span of three feet, and produce seven or eight large fruits. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

NEW YORK IMPROVED.—This is a form of the old Large Round Purple; large, solid, weighty and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 40c.

ENDIVE.

Chicorium endivia—Chicorée Endive—Endivien—Salat—Escarola
↳ *Endivia—Andjvie.*

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Three Pounds to the Acre.



SINGLE LEAVES OF ENDIVE.

1. Broad Leaved. 2. Green Curled. 3. Moss Curled.

Sow in the Spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat up till within sixty days of Autumn frost. Drill in rows of two feet and thin the plants to eight inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with pot to blanch for Salad. Valuable for Salads and highly decorative as a garnish to table vegetables.

GREEN CURLED.—A desirable Salad when blanched. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

WHITE CURLED.—A variety of white tint. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

MOSS CURLED.—Green and extra curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 20c.

BROAD LEAVED.—Most productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Landreth's Selection is Unexcelled in the Quality of the Seed Offered. See pages 3 to 9.

GRASS SEED.

See pages 46, 47 and 49, 50.

HERBS.

These impart a strong, spicy taste and odor, and are used in various culinary operations. Those marked with a * are perennial, and when once obtained may be preserved for years. Of such sow the seed very carefully in seed beds, about the middle of Spring, and in the ensuing Autumn or Spring transplant them to convenient situations. The others are annuals, or such as come to perfection the first year and die. The seeds of these may be sown carefully in shallow drills, middle of Spring, and when the plants are up a few inches thin them to proper distances. To preserve for use, dry thoroughly, rub the foliage almost to powder, and put in jars or bottles and cork tightly.

ANISE.—*Pimpinella Anisum*—*Anis*—*Winterrüben*—*Matalahuga*. A

Persian plant, the seeds of which are used as a condiment and in the manufacture of liquors and confectionery. The plant itself is used as a garnish and in the manufacture of cordials. It is one of the oldest medicinal spices. Sow the seed in early Spring, when the Cherry is in bloom, or immediately after, in rows at ten inches apart, or thin to six inches. It is a delicate plant, growing to a height of a foot and a half, and reaching maturity at Midsummer. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BORAGE.—*Barago officinalis*—*Bour-rache officinale*—*Boretz*—*Borraja*. A soft, thick-stemmed, annual plant, reaching the height of two feet and a breadth of equal area. Leaves light-green and of fuzzy character. A profuse bloomer. Flowers star-shaped, light-blue and quite ornamental. The plant is used in the manufacture of cordials. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CARAWAY.—*Carum carui*—*Carvi*—*Gelbstümmel*—*Karvij*. The seeds are used in flavoring bread, pastry and sauce, and sometimes in cheese making. Sow in drills, when the Cherry is in bloom, at three feet, and thin to six inches. The foliage of this plant resembles that of a Carrot. It has a height of above one foot and continues in growth until stopped by frost. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CARDOON.—*Cynara cardunculus*—*Cardeon*—*Rarbon*—*Cardo*. Foliage similar in appearance to the French Artichoke. The leaf stalks, as those of the Artichoke, are blanched, and are used stewed in soup and as a salad. The seed should be sown in the early Spring, and in rows of three feet apart, and the plants thinned to one foot. In Autumn the stalks should be blanched the same as Celery. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

CHERVIL.—*Scandix cerefolium*—*Cerfeuil*—*Perifollo*—*Kerbel*—*Kjorvel*. When the Peach is in bloom sow, treating the plant the same as Carrots or Parsnips, which last root it somewhat resembles in its form and hardness. The root is half long, and is crooked after the manner of Parsnip. Used for soups and salads. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

CORIANDER.—*Coriandrum sativum*—*Coriandre*—*Coriander*—*Culantro*. The seeds are used in the manufacture of liquors, and in culinary operations. The seeds should be sown when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches, thin to six inches. An early maturing plant, reaching a height of two feet, and prolific in very palatable seeds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DILL.—*Anethum graveolens*—*Aneth*—*Dill*—*Eneldo*. The seeds of this plant are used in the flavoring of preserves and pickles, also as a condiment. It has a flavor similar to that of mint. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of eighteen inches and thin to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

FENNEL.—*Fenouil*—*Fendel*—*Hinojo*—*Venkel*. The rooty portions and the lower ends of the leaf stalks of this plant are used for boiling. In

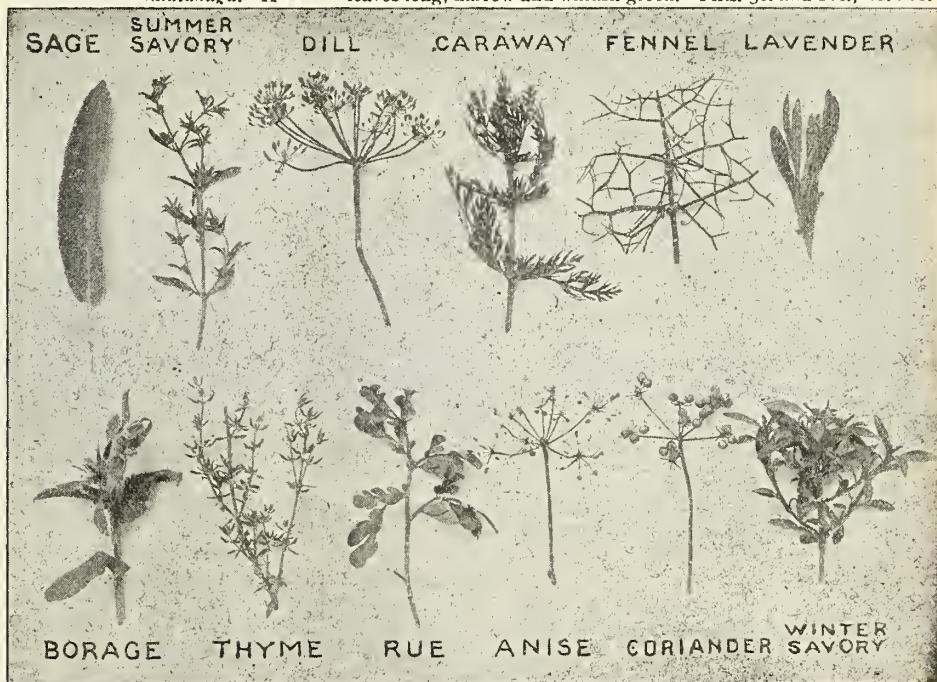
flavor it resembles Celery, and is used in the manufacture of liquors. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills of eighteen inches and thin to six inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

***LAVENDER.**—*Lavendula spica*—*Lavande officinale*—*Lavenbel*—*Es-pliego*. The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, and the flowers for perfumery. The plant is propagated principally by slips from old roots. The slips are placed in rows three feet apart and one foot in the row. When seed is sown it should be planted when the Apple is in bloom. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

***ROSEMARY.**—*Rosemarinus officinalis*—*Romarin*—*Rošmarin*—*Romero*. The leaves of this plant are used for seasoning, being quite aromatic. The seed may be sown when the Cherry is in bloom in April, in rows of eighteen inches and thinned to five inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 40c.

RUE.—*Ruta graveolens*—*Rue*—*Raute*—*Ruda*.—A plant of rather disagreeable odor, bitter and pungent, nevertheless used in cooking. Sow the seed in April, in rows at two feet and thin out to six inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SAGE.—*Salvia officinalis*—*Sauge officinale*—*Salbei*—*Salvia*. One of the oldest cultivated garden herbs used for seasoning and distillation. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom in one-foot rows, and when safely established thin to six inches between the plants. The plant reaches a height of sixteen inches with an equal breadth. Foliage abundant, leaves long, narrow and whitish green. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 20c.



HERBS.

SUMMER SAVORY.—*Satureia hortensis*—*Sarriette annuelle*—*Bohnekraut*—*Ajedrea*. An odoriferous garden herb used in seasoning meats and vegetables. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows of twelve inches, and thin to four inches. Height of plant fifteen or sixteen inches, producing a multitude of straight stems; foliage light blue and exceedingly small. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SWEET MARJORAM.—*Origanum majorana*—*Marjolaine*—*Majoran*—*Mejorana*. A familiar aromatic herb used for flavoring. Sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in one-foot rows in early Spring, and when three inches high thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SWEET BASIL.—*Ocimum basilicum*—*Basilic Grand*—*Basilicum*—*Albaca*. An aromatic herb used for flavoring soups and sauces. It is a light green plant growing to a height of two feet and of equal breadth, and continuing in growth until killed by frost. When the Cherry is in bloom sow at one foot apart and thin to six inches between the plants. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

***THYME.**—*Thymus Vulgaris*—*Thym ordinaire*—*Thymian*—*Tomillo*. The leaves and young shoots are used in seasoning and in distillation. The flavor is strongly aromatic. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at fifteen inches for hoe culture, and two feet and a half for horse culture. This plant reaches a height of eight inches to one foot, and produces an abundance of small, erect stems covered with very small foliage of aromatic flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

KALE.

Brassica Oleracea—Acephala—Choux verts—
Winter-Kohl—Coles Sin Cogollo.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Fifty Days to Produce a Crop Suitable for Cutting.

Greens for cutting. Curly, loose-leaved plants of the Cabbage family, of hardy character and succeeding on almost any soil. Sow in early Spring when the Oak is in full leaf and again in early Autumn. Drill in rows of two and a half feet and thin to three to ten inches, according to vigor of variety.

PURPLE DWARF GERMAN.—Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PHILADELPHIA DWARF GERMAN GREENS.—Sow in Autumn for "sprouts" or "greens." Height four to six inches. Sow in permanent position. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DWARF CURLED SLOW SEEDER.—A sort slow to shoot, and for that reason very profitable both to the market and private gardener. Very productive in leaves, blue-green and curled on edges. In some catalogues this is known as Imperial. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROSETTE.—The most densely foliated Kale in cultivation, forming a loose head or rosette, most ornamental and most profitable to the market gardener. Leaves strong, wide, erect, recurved, exquisitely curled and twisted, so much fluted on the edges as when unfolded to astonish by a *scope* of the leaf four times the usual span. Color light-green, veins and ribs marrow-like, stems short, plant rising to a height of eight inches. Exceedingly slow to root to seed; a valuable quality to the market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DWARF EXTRA CURLED GERMAN GREENS.—A variety of lighter green tint than the Dwarf German Greens, and much curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

MOSBACH.—In height between the Dwarf Scotch and the Extra Dwarf. Leaves bent upward, light yellow-green, double curled, white, narrow ribs and veins, very showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NORFOLK.—Color very light green, leaves much curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DWARF CURLED SCOTCH.—Foliage yellowish-green, and similar to the Tall Scotch Kale. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE KALE.—Leaves moss curled; color, emerald-green; height ten inches when full grown; appearance at a distance like Curled Parsley. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SIBERIAN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NEW ORLEANS BROAD LEAF.—Enormously productive in broad, flat leaves, dark green in color, very thick in texture, profitable to the shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TALL CURLED SCOTCH.—Manage as Winter Cabbage. Desirable for Winter use. Height two to four feet. Sow in beds and transplant. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LETTUCE.

Lactuca capitata—Laitues pommées—Stoppfalat, Lettich—Lechuga acogollada—Krop salad.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Forty to Fifty Days from Seeding to Maturity.

To have fine Lettuce in early Spring, sow in seedbed from commencement to middle of Autumn. During Winter protect the plants by a box covered with window or other sash, or with litter, as they stand on the ground. Early in the Spring transplant some into rich ground. The others force under the sash. Or in early Spring sow in a hotbed and transplant, but Autumn-sown plants are best. For a later supply, sow in drills when the Cherry is in bloom; when up a few inches thin out, leaving plants at proper distances; this is a better plan than transplanting late in the season. For this purpose use Bloomsdale Reliable, Landreths' Forcing, Virginia Solid Header and heat-resisting varieties, which we have selected as standard sorts by reason of their ability to resist heat and the longer time they are in condition for the table than some other kinds which shoot to seed as soon as the head is formed.

LANDRETHS' FORCING (RARE).—So named because of its adaptability for forcing under glass, forming crisp hard heads before any other known sort has commenced to head; having no outside leaves, it can be planted at half distance, twice as many to a space as any other sort. It is *all head*, producing weightier heads than any other kind twice its size. Valuable for small gardens. This is something very choice, and while most trusty for open garden culture, it is unapproached for forcing in hotbeds or frames; very compact and round like a ball. *Suitable for sending to the table in entire form on the root.* Long standing before shooting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 30c.

BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON.—A cutting variety of unusual merit; not so golden as Silesian, but by some preferred. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CURLED SIMPSON.—A cutting variety similar to and immediately following the Silesian. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY CURLED SILESIA.—A cutting variety; the second to produce edible leaves. It *does not head*. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 10c.

GOURDS.

See page 9.

KOHL-RABI.

Brassica Caulo-rapa—Choux-raves—Knollenkohl—Cavolo-rapa.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant, used both for table and for cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk, not to the leaf. The enlarged stalks, taking the globular form of Turnips, are more hardy and nutritious than Turnips. Any good soil will produce a crop, the plants for which may be grown like Cabbage, in seed beds for transplanting, or sown in permanent position in three-foot rows. Sow the seed for table use at any period when Cabbage may be sown. Drill in rows at two feet and thin to six inches. For cattle feeding drill the seed in Midsummer for Autumn development. Yield 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

WHITE VIENNA.—Short leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture and symmetrical in form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

PURPLE.—The bulb of this variety is purple. In maturity after the White Vienna. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

GREEN OR WHITE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LAWN GRASS.

See pages 46, 47 and 49, 50.

LEEK.

Allium porrum—Poireau—Lauch oder Porre—Puerro—Prei.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre. Ninety Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and again in Midsummer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of two feet; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at two feet six inches. Upon the approach of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as Celery. Yield from about 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

CARENTAN.—Very superior, large rooted, broad leaved. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

ROUEN.—Thick, short stem with numerous fan-shaped leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

MUSSELBURGH.—A remarkably large and showy variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LARGE LONDON.—Scotch or Flag. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GOLDEN FORCING.—Leaves golden in color, very much savoyed, crumpled on edges with sharp angular twists. A quick-growing sort. Valuable for early use and slow to shoot to seed. Pkt. 10c.

CURLED SUMATRA.—Of habit similar to Curled Simpson, but of superior strain, leaves very numerous, lemon colored, curled, quick in growth; an excellent cutting sort. Pkt. 10c.

BOSTON CURLED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMERICAN GATHERING.—A curly-leaved, bronze-edged sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BRONZED CURLED.—New sort. A half-cabbaging variety of bronze-edged leaves and superior to either Prize Head or American Gathering. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BIG BOSTON.—Similar to a large form of Speckled Dutch, without the speckles; a very desirable variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

PRIZE HEAD, OR SATISFACTION.—A cutting variety of curly leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LETTUCE—Continued.

GOLDEN CURLED.—New sort. A golden-leaved sort, producing a half head of rare excellence; leaves much fluted on the edges; very showy and a most admirable cutting sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 15c.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—Resembles a late seeding Tennisball. Very compact, few outside leaves; a good reliable sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GRAND RAPIDS.—A loose-leaved, vigorous grower, resembling Landreth's Golden Curled. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

HANSON.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

CURLED INDIA.—A valuable variety, making a close-folded head. Stands the sun and is crisp and tender. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 10c.

TENNISBALL (WHITE SEEDED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DEACON.—A thoroughly reliable variety, leaves plain and dark green, a good header, medium in size and maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

VIRGINIA SOLID HEADER.—Cabbage heading, leaves light in color with a tinge of red on edge, few leaves outside of the head, late to mature but slow to shoot to seed, admirable therefore for market garden. Cultivated by us on our Virginia plantation for shipment to market, is of remarkably good quality. We have sent quantities to Baltimore market, realizing handsome prices. We recommend it by using it ourselves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER.—A good Summer sort of reliable heading quality. Color yellowish green, slightly marked with brown specks. This is a variety growing in favor. Pkts. 10c.

MARKET GARDENERS' PRIVATE STOCK.—A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early Spring transplanting into open ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 15c.

COLD FRAME WHITE CABBAGE.—For starting in cold frames and setting out in early Spring. Extensively used by market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

HUBBARD MARKET.—A large, white Cabbage variety; for forcing or open ground. Pkt. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

MAMMOTH BUTTER (BLACK SEED).—A selected strain, with large, solid, yellow heads. The favorite variety of the New York market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

NORFOLK ROYAL CABBAGE.—Large, very showy heads, compact, crisp, desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGEST OF ALL (A LATE SORT).—Magnificent heads, coveted by all who see them. A very large green cabbage variety, very bold, altogether desirable, both for family use and market garden. Truckers can adopt it with confidence, as it is sure to sell. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

BLOOMSDALE BUTTER (BLACK SEED).—A dark green-leaved variety of remarkable vigor, resisting the most severe heat, and highly prized by all who have tried it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ROYAL CABBAGE.—Heads large, very showy. Leaves broad. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BROWN DUTCH.—Bronze leaves. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



RELIABLE.

LARGEST OF ALL.

EARLY SUMMER.

VIRGINIA SOLID HEADER.

TENNISBALL (BLACK SEEDED).—An early heading sort of reputation. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

IMPERIAL CABBAGE.—A showy white cabbage variety of very choice quality, uniform in character, and in every particular very superior to the stock usually sold. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SALAMANDER.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE RELIABLE.—A medium-sized Cabbage variety, *never failing to head, slow to shoot to seed*, and in all respects one of the best sorts ever introduced. Thin leaf, close-folded head, few outside leaves, quick in growth. Recommended to market gardeners for forcing under glass. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BOSTON MARKET.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY WHITE CABBAGE.—A broad-leaved, vigorous-heading sort. White, showy and desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SPECKLED DUTCH BUTTERHEAD (SECOND EARLY).—A long-standing white Cabbage variety, forming quite compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiarity of being irregularly dotted with spots resembling iron rust. This is the favorite variety with market gardeners in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 15c.

BLOOMSDALE EARLY SUMMER.—*An acquisition of value*; medium size, round in leaf and head; smooth, compact and firm; *always heading and slow to shoot to seed*; qualities which commend themselves to all who aim to raise Lettuce either for family use or market. Second early in maturity. We cannot recommend it too highly. Known in the vicinity of New Orleans as the Creole. *Don't fail to try it.* Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SLOW SEEDER.—Very meritorious, a long-standing, white-leaved Cabbage heading sort remaining in marketable condition long after all other sorts have shot to seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

NEW YORK LETTUCE.—A large, late variety of peculiar green color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG ISLAND WINTER.—Used by market gardeners for growing in cold frames during Autumn, Winter and early Spring. Very valuable. Color a light green, very hardy, size over the average, leaves round on ends, broad, slightly bloated. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LANDRETHS' HEAT-RESISTING COS.—Vigorous, always heading, crisp, never wilting under the severest sun. Remarkably fine. It should be in every garden. We recommend this for Florida and Gulf States, as it resists heat, and growing erect, and being tied for blanching, remains free from sand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GREEN COS.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

WHITE COS.—An old variety, highly esteemed. Habit of growth upright. The leaves require tying up to insure blanching. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ALWAYS READY.—Slow to shoot to seed, consequently very valuable and always ready for the table. A good header, of the Cabbage type. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—Flourishes on hot dry sand. Produces long, narrow, erect leaves which require tying up to blanch; prevents the entry of sand into the head. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ROMAINE LETTUCE

— This is a general name given to several types of Cos Lettuce—some white, others green, others red—all of the same erect growth, sugar loaf shaped, and of the same prolific quality. The White Leaved is the best, as it is very rapid in development, often reaching a weight of five pounds in fifty to sixty days. It will do well in all climates. It can be eaten with salt like Celery.

WATERMELON.

Citrullis vulgaris—Melon d'Eau—Wassermelonen—Sandia.

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

When the black Walnut is in one-inch leaf, plant Melons.

Watermelons do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for their reception by plowing down a crop of Winter wheat or Winter rye, the sod or grain aerating or keeping loose the soil. When the Apple is in bloom the seed is planted in hills at ten feet apart in each direction. Two large shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth.

The cultivator should be prepared with quite four pounds of seed to the acre that he may have a reserve for replanting in case of destruction of his plants by insect depredations or beating rains.

One vine alone to the hill should be allowed to attain perfection; with 450 hills to the acre, there should be 900 first-class Melons.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay for prime Melons, as a highest price, \$40 per hundred. As an average price, \$10 per hundred. They cease to be profitable to the trucker when bringing less than \$4 per hundred. First-class Melons are always in demand, but the market is frequently overstocked with small fruit.

Much of the Melon seed offered throughout the country is the product of immature and deformed Melons remaining in the field after all the choice fruit has been selected.

LANDRETHS' BOSS (80 to 90 days to ripen).—We still adhere to our claim that no Melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss in delicacy of flavor, dazzling brilliancy of color of flesh, solidity of flesh, depth of flesh, melting quality, and everything going to make a perfect Melon. The edible portion of the flesh extending to within less than half an inch of the skin, and yet the rind is so hard that no Melon in existence is so good a shipper. Perfectly ripe Melons will support the weight of a heavy man without any injury to the interior. Success with the Boss, however, is only met with when the soil is strong and rich, both naturally and artificially, and it requires a space of nine by nine or nine by ten feet to the hill. Under good conditions, Melons weigh from thirty to forty pounds, and we have had frequent reports of them reaching a weight of sixty and seventy pounds to the Melon. True stock can only be had direct from us. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



LANDRETHS' BOSS WATERMELON.

LIGHT GREEN RIND ICING.—One of the BEST OF ALL Melons; always of good flavor, rind very thin. UNEXCELLED IN ALL GOOD QUALITIES. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DARK GREEN RIND ICING.—Shape, size and flavor same as Light Icing, but dark skinned. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY (65 days from germination).—Very desirable as the first Watermelon to ripen. Every one should have it. Form oblong. Weight from fifteen to sixteen pounds. Quality fair. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ICE CREAM.—Form oblong, skin light in color, seeds white, flesh solid and red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PEERLESS.—Good, but not equal to the Ice Cream. Rind thin; light green; flesh solid, bright in color, sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' LONG LIGHT ICING.—A good cropper, heavy, attractive and very desirable in quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GRAY MONARCH (Jordan's).—Long, large, heavy, flesh solid, deep red and good flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GEM (Kolb).—A solid shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SEMINOLE.—This Melon resembles the Landreth's Long Light Icing. Very sweet and melting. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JACKSON, GYPSY, RATTLESNAKE.—A famous Melon in the Southern States. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

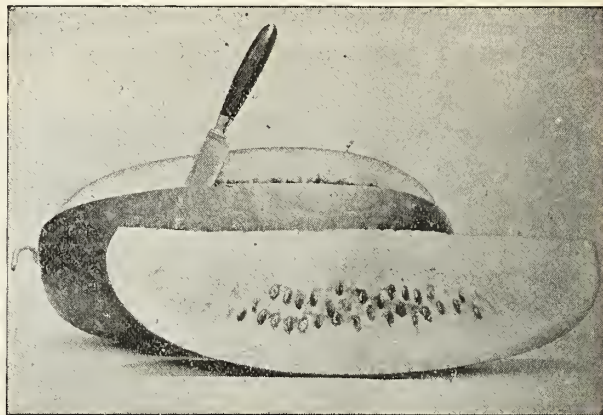
MOUNTAIN SWEET.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JAMES RIVER.—A long, dark rind Melon of second size, similar to the Joe Johnson and Jones Melon. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GEORGIA.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ARKANSAS TRAVELER (Specialty) (75 days from planting to ripening).—A large, long, weighty Melon. Rind dark green, with wavy stripes of black; interior always solid, the edible portion extending to within half an inch of the skin, flesh brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether quite superior. Seeds variable in color and small. Ripening as an intermedlate. A very hard rind and therefore

a good shipper. No better Melon, except the Boss, has ever been offered to lovers of choice Watermelons; in size it is not a mammoth—no large Melons are first-class in quality. In color of flesh it is deepest red, in texture crystalline, in flavor sugary. The flesh is solid throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity, and the edible portion extends to within a half inch of the skin. We cannot say enough in praise of the Arkansas Traveler. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



LANDRETHS' ARKANSAS TRAVELER WATERMELON.

LONG DIXIE.—The chunky Dixie was grown largely during the Summers of 1891, 1892 and 1893 as a market Melon, and with unexampled satisfaction. We have selected a long form of it which will supersede the Kolb Gem, compared with which it is infinitely better, vine vigorous, equally early, quite as productive, weighs as much, darker in rind, in form long to half long, flesh deep red without core or cavity, more melting and of very superior flavor. For shipment to long distances it will be found equal to the Kolb Gem, its rind fully as strong and in appearance more showy, placing it in first rank as a market Melon. A decided improvement upon the Dixie, as first introduced—longer in form, flesh more brilliant and very palatable. A fine shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DUKE JONES.—Larger than Old Jones, Lord Bacon or Kolb's Gem and of better flavor; rind dark green, with irregular lighter-colored stripes; very prolific and of fine appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GYPSY.—A famous Melon in the Southern States, long and slim. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

IRON CLAD.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXCELSIOR.—A large, showy Melon, similar to the Cuban Queen. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—A popular Melon in the South. Oblong, green with dark stripes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CUBAN QUEEN.—A Melon of mammoth size, reaching very often over sixty pounds in weight. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMERICAN QUEEN.—Form and color somewhat similar to a Long Light Icing, but more chunky and much heavier, exceedingly productive. A fine shipper, being exceedingly tough in rind. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

INDIANA SWEETHEART.—Resembling a Large Round Icing, but heavier and paler in color, good bearer and a reliable shipper, standing any amount of rough handling. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

PRESERVING CITRON.—Only for Winter use. A round, light and dark striped Melon, meat greenish white, used for preserving only; seeds red and small. This should be more generally used. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CANTALOUPE or CITRON.

Citron Melon, or Musk Melon—Cucumis Melo—Melon Muscade—Reb-Melone—Melon Muscatel—Melo.

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Four Pounds to the Acre.

Cantaloupes or Citron Melons, as they are termed in Jersey, do well upon sod ground or upon land prepared for planting by plowing down a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye, the sod or grass aerating or keeping loose the soil. No plant is more influenced by the conditions of its growth.

The seed is planted at about Corn-seeding time or when the Apple is in bloom, in hills about four and a half feet in each direction. Two shovelfuls of well-rotted stable manure being tramped into each hill and covered with earth. The large, long Melons, like the Reedland Giant and Casaba, are generally sold by the hundred; Melons of the ordinary form and size are sold by the basket of one-half to five-eighths bushels capacity. Twenty-six hundred hills to the acre should produce 15,000 to 20,000 fruits.

Philadelphia Commission Merchants pay as a highest price \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. As an average price 40 to 50 cents per bushel. Cantaloupe Melons are frequently a drug in the market.

EXTRA EARLY CITRON (FIRST IN MARKET), 60 DAYS.—The largest of the very early Cantaloupes; form half-flat, fairly webbed, flesh green. The merit of this sort consists in its extra early habit. A variety which, for its early maturity, will be found profitable by all market gardeners. A customer writes: "I was once poor, now I am rich—have a fine house and a large family, all from your Extra Early Citron." Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JENNY LIND.—A very small early variety, flattened at the poles, of surpassing good quality, recommended for family garden, rather small for market. The only variety which has retained its reputation for a period of fifty years. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY JUNE (FINE).—A large, flat, early Melon following the Extra Early. Fruit more flat than the Jenny Lind, deeply ribbed, heavily netted; flesh green, of a most exquisite quality. This Melon will probably take its place as a standard extra early. It does best on light soils; will even develop perfectly on white sand. It is the earliest Melon of its size, and valuable to the shipper. Twice as long as Jenny Lind. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GOLDEN JENNY.—Small, but highly prized by the most experienced growers of Melons. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY BURLINGTON.—Of Persian origin. A good market sort, deeply ribbed, exceedingly productive, green fleshed, heavily webbed, early, half-round, very showy. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

EARLY BRISTOL.—Of Persian origin. An excellent sort, very showy, completely covered with netting, golden between the ribs, flesh green, similar to a small Acme, more oval, a good seller. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—A week or ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage. Profitable for market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PINEAPPLE.—Of first quality; oblong. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY CAPE MAY.—A very early and large round Cantaloupe or Musk Melon of nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh deep green, tender, juicy, very sweet; foliage very small and distinct and proof against sunshine. Producing well on lightest soils, and a most prolific sort for the market gardener, as thirty will often fill a barrel. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EMERALD GEM.—A small, very early Melon; form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed, smooth, deep emerald green skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ACME CANTALOUPE.—A Melon of high repute at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Known in Maryland as the Baltimore Citron. It is showy, pointed at both ends, strongly netted—which fits it for shipment, the netting protecting it from injury. This variety, in good average soil and under average conditions, will produce one hundred barrels to the acre. The best selling Melon in the Philadelphia market. Green fleshed, fine flavored, productive and a good shipper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

IMPROVED JENNY.—Larger than Golden Jenny and greener in the rind. A very salable sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ATLANTIC CITY.—A fine, bold, pineapple-shaped Melon of excellent quality, large and very showy; moderately ribbed and so heavily netted as to fit it for shipping to long distances. Flesh green, thick and sweet; doing admirably well on sandy soils and possessing all the good qualities of the Acme or Baltimore Citron, with largely increased size. Forty will frequently fill a barrel, and their appearance sells them. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SOUTH JERSEY.—A new Cantaloupe. Large, oval, pointed at each end; netted all over with heavy webbing. Flesh thick, green, and most excellent in flavor. Resists decay and comes to market without injury. A super-excellent strain, somewhat resembling the Anne Arundel, but larger. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



1. Extra Early Rough. 6. Small Acme. 12. Ex. Early Hackensack.
2. Small Jenny Lind. 7. Anne Arundel. 13. Missouri.
3. Golden Jenny. 8. Large Acme. 14. California.
4. Improved Jenny. 9. Nutmeg. 15. Surprise.
5. Large Jenny Lind. 10. Atlantic City. 16. Large Hackensack.
11. Pineapple. 17. Casaba.

CININNATI MARKET.—Oval or egg-shaped, slightly pointed at ends, ribs very distinct, entire rind covered with webbing; flesh thick, green and of rare flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NETTED GEM.—Early quality, good, very attractive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GREEN CITRON CANTALOUPE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ANNE ARUNDEL (70 days from planting to ripening).—A thick, oval Melon of first size, ribs very distinct and netted all over. Flesh green and sugary. It is in all respects one of the best of Melons. Its entire webbing or netting fits it to resist abrasion during shipment. It always gives satisfaction on good ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

NETTED NUTMEG CANTALOUPE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 10c.

SALMON AND GREEN.—Fruit slightly oval and regularly rounded at the ends. Lightly ribbed and slightly netted; skin very dark green; extremely thick fleshed, the edible portion extending to the very rind. Flesh deep orange and very sweet. Cavity small. A very showy new variety. Suitable for both light and heavy soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

HACKENSACK, OR TURK'S CAP.—Flesh green, a favorite with market gardeners. One of the best Melons for shipping, will carry ten days. Twenty will generally fill a barrel. Five hundred Melons selected for our own seed weighed 2500 pounds. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MISSOURI.—A new sort of rare good quality. Form globular, flattened at each end; wonderfully ribbed, with dark green cavities, ribs covered with strong netting, fitting it for shipment; flesh green, flavor excellent, foliage strong and hardy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

OSAGE.—A new salmon-fleshed variety favorably thought of in the Chicago and other Western markets. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CALIFORNIA CITRON.—Flesh deep orange, attractive in appearance. Weight up to twelve pounds. Eighteen to twenty will fill a barrel. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SURPRISE.—A Citron of cream-colored rind, with thick, salmon-colored flesh, large and early. An excellent sort. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE ACME.—Grown by truckers on the eastern shore of Maryland and along the borders of the Chesapeake. Twice the size of the old Acme and coming rapidly into demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

MONTREAL.—A showy Citron, average weight ten pounds, though going up to twenty. Well ribbed and netted. Flesh deep sugary and green in color. Flavor fine. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CANTALOUPE OR CITRON—Continued.

CASABA (PERSIAN).—A very showy Cantaloupe, flesh orange in color. This sort sometimes produces fruit twice as large as an ordinary Cantaloupe, often the size of an ordinary Watermelon. Form oblong. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE BLACK PARIS.—Here we present a Melon which may be termed a show Melon, so large and distinct is it in form and markings, and yet it possesses qualities of the first order. Described, it is a very large, oblong, square-ended Cantaloupe Melon, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. Rind black; ribs broad, massive and prominent, with deep cavities between; skin somewhat netted; flesh deep orange, very thick and excellent in flavor; foliage small, and resisting heat. Very showy and selling well in market. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



CANTALOUPE.

LARGE WHITE FRENCH.

LARGE BLACK PARIS.

REEDLAND GIANT.—A showy Cantaloupe of mammoth size, reaching over twenty pounds, and as large as an average-sized Watermelon. Flesh green, melting, sugary. Not suitable for light land. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE WHITE FRENCH.—It is a chunky, oblong Cantaloupe Melon of large diameter, fruit weighing on an average about ten pounds. The character of this Melon fits it as a show Melon, and yet it is so delicious in flavor as to make it desirable on any table. Rind whitish green, turning to yellow; ribs protruding to such an unusual degree as frequently to make the fruit prismatic; skin slightly netted; flesh yellow and orange, when ripe the edible portion extending almost to the skin. Only suitable for black or heavy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

Landreths' New Persian Cantaloupes.

Of Six Years' Acclimatization on Reedland Farm.

LANDRETHS' No. 2.—Oval in form, green fleshed, with gold centre, small cavity, heavy netting, early, well-ribbed. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS' No. 3.—Very early, half oval, large netting covering the fruit, distinctly ribbed. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS' No. 4.—Green fleshed, chunky form, early, very saleable in market. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS' No. 5.—Heavy netting, form oblong, thick fleshed, desirable sort. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS' No. 6.—Egg shaped, very early, green fleshed, salmon heart; so exceedingly productive as to be phenomenal. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.



LANDRETHS' NEW PERSIAN CANTALOUPE.

LANDRETHS' No. 7.—Globular, intermediate ripener, green flesh, golden cavity, heavy netting, strong rind. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS' No. 8.—Large, round sort, fully ribbed, early, green fleshed. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS' No. 9.—Productive, early, oval in form, green fleshed, well covered with netting, medium size. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS' No. 10.—An oval fruit, larger than Acme, entirely covered with netting, vigorous vine. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS' No. 11.—An early Nutmeg form, good table size, strong netting; a good market sort. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 30c.

Mushroom Spawn, IMPORTED.

Agaricus Campestris—*Chamignon comestible*—*Champignonbrut*—*Seta*—*Kampfernele*.

The culture of Mushrooms to the initiated is very easy, but it is a subject of much difficulty to the novice. We cannot attempt here to give at length the necessary directions, but refer the inquirer to some of the various publications upon the subject.

Plant one pound of spawn to the square foot. Kept on sale in the form of Bricks. The spawn is planted in dark pits, caves, in outdoor hot-beds, or on banks of compost. Better quality spawn cannot be bought than that we offer. Per brick of about 1½ lbs. 15c. Postage 8c. lb. extra.

MUSTARD.

Sinapis alba and *S. nigra*—*Montarde*—*Seni*—*Mostaza*—*Mostaard*.

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Four Pounds to the Acre.

In the Spring, when the Pear is in bloom, drill in rows one foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong. Once sown in the garden it is pretty certain to perpetuate itself.

CREOLE (EARLY).—A fine curled sort. It is quite ornamental in appearance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BROWN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED.—Not so large as the Creole, more curly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE-LEAVED (Early).—So named by reason of producing leaves when fully developed as large and broad as the largest Tobacco. The leaves when small are very tender, and admirable as a salad. When larger leaved we recommend it for boiling like Spinach. A plant which should be in every garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

Nasturtium, or Indian Cress.

Tropæolum majus—*Capucine grande*—*Capuchina grande*—*Rapuziner*—*oder*
Jüdische Kresse—*Capucine-Kers*.

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

At about Corn-planting season sow in drills at three feet and thin out to ten inches, or plant to trellis work. The Dwarf is the best, as it does not require sticks or training.

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed-pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender, and pickled as a substitute for Capers.

TALL MIXED—A popular variety for garden culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DWARF MIXED.—The plant is exceedingly ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

ORNAMENTAL SORTS.—These are all described on page 7.

OKRA.

Hibiscus esculentus—Gombaud—Öder oder Gombo—Gombo—Quimbombo.

Twelve Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Twenty Pounds to the Acre. Sixty Days from Planting to Maturity.

Plant the Seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills; if in hills, two feet apart and two or three plants in each; or in drills three feet apart and eight or ten inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make an earlier and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

NEW SOUTH.—A new, dwarf variety, an acquisition. Pods medium length, very slim, cylindrical, green, smooth, very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DWARF.—Height three feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PROLIFIC.—Height four feet. Very prolific in long, smooth and slim pods. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' LONG GREEN POD.—A variety producing pods of unusual length, often ten inches long when mature, very slim and of intensely green color. The best of all green sorts. Canned for Winter use in large quantities. No other sort can compare with this. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' LONG WHITE POD.—New. Pods unusually long, often ten inches, very slim. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

VELVET POD.—Height three feet, pod slim and velvety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TALL.—Height five feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



1. Common. 2. Dwarf. 3. Prolific. 4. New South. 5. Cow Horn. 6. Long Greed Pod.

ONIONS.

Allium cepa—Ognon—Zwiebel—Cebollo—Rodlog.

Philadelphia-grown seed, or such raised in that portion of Pennsylvania, is unquestionably earlier than New England seed, and still more so as compared with Western seed. This is an important feature, as the **EARLY MARKED** Onions always bring the highest prices. The growth conclusively proves the assertion, Philadelphia seed making bulbs, either as sets or full-sized Onions, long before seed from any other locality. Try this experiment and be satisfied. The yield of seed being much less to the acre than in any other locality, Philadelphia stock commands a higher price.

LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED

These cannot be produced in every locality. Inquiry from neighbors will always elicit information upon such subjects. When the Apple is in bloom sow in drills one foot apart, drilling *six* or *eight* pounds of seed to the acre. Yield 500 to 1000 bushels.

SETS FROM SEED.

Drill when the Apple is in bloom, sixty to seventy-five pounds of seed to the Acre. At Midsummer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, *buttons* or *sets*, as they are indifferently called, produced by this process, to a dry place. In the Autumn, or early in the following Spring, replant them in rows, the sets two inches apart, the rows wide enough to hoe between them. *Observe*: If not sown quite thickly in the first instance, they attain too large a size, and when replanted shoot to seed.

In growing Onions for the market, either from seed or sets, an unusually large size is not to be desired, two or three inches in diameter being about the most desirable size for shipping. A vigorously growing Onion crop frequently can be hastened to early ripening at near the desired size by simply stopping the vigor of growth by running a scuffle hoe under the bulbs on one side so as to cut off one-half the roots. Such a course of treatment will reduce the excess of vigor and forward maturity. If the grower awaits the development of mammoth Onions, or even large ones, he frequently lets pass opportunities for paying sales, far more profitable than afterwards realized.

Choice Onion Seed to Grow Large Bulbs.

EXTRA EARLY BLOOMSDALE PEARL.—In many respects the most remarkable Onion ever introduced. Earliest of all, growing with the rapidity of a Summer Radish. Seventy days from sowing

to maturity. Pearly white, waxy, translucent. Form flat and broad. Flavor very mild; all astringent qualities being eliminated, it can be eaten raw, almost with the freedom of an Apple. Keeping qualities of the matured Onion fair. Those who have tried it always want it again, because of its distinctive qualities. On very rich soil it will grow almost too large for market, sometimes five and six inches across. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BERMUDA ISLAND WHITE (TRUE STOCK), 75 DAYS.—Several days earlier in maturity than the Bermuda Island Red, and more flat, and though shipped and known as a white Onion, has an outer skin of a straw-colored tone; the interior is, however, pearly white. This seed and that of the Bermuda Island Red we import from the Canary Islands, the source from which the Bermuda growers obtain their choice stocks. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BERMUDA ISLAND RED (TRUE STOCK), 75 DAYS.—Well known as among the earliest Onions appearing in the Spring markets. Shipped from Bermuda in immense quantities. In Florida the seed is sown in October and November to very great profit for early shipment. The sets planted in September and October produce marketable Onions in early Spring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

ITALIAN QUEEN.—An extra early small silver skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL.—A new and valuable sort. This Onion ripens immediately after the Bloomsdale Extra Early Pearl and the Bermudas, and before the Bloomsdale Extra Early Red. The mature Onions are flat and very thin, their shape at once indicating their early maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.



ONIONS.

1. Silver Skin. 3. Round Early Red Globe. 5. Yellow Globe Danvers.
2. Extra Early Red. 4. Red Wethersfield. 6. Vel. Globe Southport.
7. Wh. Globe Southport.

ONIONS—Continued.



EXTRA EARLY BERMUDA ONIONS.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL.—Similar to the Gold Seal in form and maturity, but red in color. Pkts. 10c.; oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE EXTRA EARLY DARK RED, 100 DAYS.—A variety of unusually early maturity for a large red. Medium size, broad, flat, deep red in color and an excellent keeper. Several weeks earlier than the Wethersfield Red. This is a special strain difficult to obtain elsewhere. Some selections of Onion seed sold as Extra Early Red are two weeks behind the Bloomsdale in period of maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE SILVER SKIN OR WHITE.—A mild, pleasant-flavored variety, admirable for family use, not so good a keeper as the dark-skinned varieties, but better flavored and always salable. Crop very short. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 45c.

EXTRA EARLY FLAT RED, 100 DAYS.—Medium size, deep red, earlier and flatter than Wethersfield. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 25c.

SILVER SKIN.—An early white, flat Philadelphia variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

WHITE PORTUGAL.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PRIZE TAKER.—A mammoth yellow globe—similar to the huge Spanish Onions exhibited at fruit stands in Autumn. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

WHITE TRIPOLI.—Large, flat, mild flavored. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

BLOOMSDALE LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG.—A reliable, widely cultivated variety, not so strong in flavor as the Red. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

YELLOW DUTCH.—A flat, yellow variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

GIANT RED GARGANUS.—A monstrous, red-skinned, globular, Italian Onion, known in some sections as *Pompeii*. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GIANT WHITE GARGANUS.—Also known as *Silver King*; a giant Italian variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

LANDRETHS' HARD ROUND GOLDEN.—Very select. One hundred and twenty days from sowing to maturity. This is a strain certain to prove profitable to the market gardener or for use in the private garden. It varies in shape from round to oval, and ripens hard as an Apple, and of a bright yellow color. Somewhat similar in color to the Danvers Globe, but growing larger, heavier, more solid, and a better keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

LANDRETHS' SEEDS ARE UNSURPASSED IN VITALITY.

Proved by the test of the United States Department of Agriculture. The report shows that out of 129 distinct varieties of seeds, over 2000 tests were made, 116 of the 129 were above the Extraordinarily High Standard demanded by the Government, only 13 out of the 129 falling below a standard which never before was demanded by any government, by any firm, or any purchaser of seeds.

BLOOMSDALE DANVERS, 120 DAYS.—Oval in form. Maturing in eighty-four days. This strain will produce marketable bulbs in twelve weeks from date of sowing. Growers of Onions for the market will at once appreciate the importance of securing seed of unquestioned quality, and this we offer as such. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 20c.

LARGE YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—An oval-shaped, straw-colored, long-keeping variety. Superior to the flat Yellow Dutch, which latter, a cheap variety, is often deceptively sold for it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

YELLOW FLAT DANVERS.—A flat form of good keeping. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

YELLOW STRASBURG.—A flat yellow Onion of early habit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

WETHERSFIELD LARGE RED, 120 DAYS.—Be not deceived in Wethersfield, there are many types; some selections ripen in August, others in September, others as late as October. We need not say the variation in time makes a difference in price of product. That which we offer is the early form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—A very desirable, round, red variety, heavy, a large producer and a good shipper. Very salable in market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—A favorite yellow globe variety in the markets of New York and Boston. Solid and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—A showy, large, white variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

BERMUDA ISLANDS ONIONS.—Very profitable to cultivate in the Gulf States for sale in the North in early Spring. The new duty of 40 cents per bushel on all Onions will prove a special advantage and profit to growers of early Spring Onions, as it will very much reduce the importation of Bermuda Onions and to a corresponding extent increase the Southern cultivation and the value of the product. The good times unquestionably approaching will create a still larger demand for early Spring Onions which will bring higher prices than for past years, for the people are going to have the money to buy what they want more freely than in the past. We therefore strenuously urge the Autumn sowing in the Gulf States of Bermuda Onion seed between dates of September 15 and November 15, according to locality. Seed sown in favorable localities will develop fully grown, marketable Onions by April 1. At that period in the Spring the Onion market in the North cannot be overloaded. In the past every bushel offered has always found a quick sale, and next Spring it will be yet better than before. We have the "Simon Pure" stock of Bermuda Onions. There are quite a number of people professedly selling Bermuda Onion seed who have not the true stock, but a stock very inferior. Landreth's stock is well known all along the Gulf coasts, where its reputation is gilt edge. We introduced last Autumn the seed of a new Onion under the name of **Bermuda White Wax**, earlier than the White Bermuda, a more brilliant white, very waxy in texture, slightly thicker in form, and altogether an improvement on the White Bermuda.

The quantity of seed grown this year is very limited, but we are prepared for a regular crop next season when we can offer it in quantity. This Spring we can only offer trial packets of one ounce at the price of \$1, only selling one packet to a single individual. Whoever tries it now will want it next year.



BLOOMSDALE PEARL ONION SETS.

ONION SETS.

Three Quarts of Sets to 100 Yards of Row. Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size.

ONION SETS—PHILADELPHIA GROWN.

LARGE ONIONS FROM SETS.

In all localities south of the latitude of Central Virginia or Central Kentucky, we recommend that Onion Sets of all varieties be planted in October and November, as by early Autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Plant in rows at a sufficient distance apart in the row so as to afford them room to produce full-sized bulbs. This will consume eight to ten bushels to the acre. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from seed, and the higher price received for early Onions warrants the outlay.

Philadelphia-grown Onion Sets may be relied upon to produce well-shaped, marketable bulbs. Many Western-grown Sets often only produce scallions, and nearly always show a disposition to run to seed. Such Sets cannot be cheap at any price; the more a man has the worse he is off.

We grow on our own lands many thousands of bushels of Sets annually, and purchase additional large quantities grown by our neighbors. We offer all the sorts usually grown and some sorts not offered by other seedsmen, among these the **White and Red Bermuda**, celebrated as appearing in the Northern markets in April, importations from the Bermuda Islands, situated in the warm channel of the Gulf Stream, 500 miles east from Charleston, South Carolina.

LANDRETHS' SPECIALTIES IN ONION SETS.

Purchasers desiring Onion Sets in considerable quantity are recommended to write for latest prices, which may be lower or higher than these.

EXTRA EARLY RED BERMUDA.—Per qt. 20c., per bush. \$3.50.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE BERMUDA.—Per qt. 20c.; per bush. \$3.50.

Varieties as described above.

The Sets of both straw-colored outside. The under coat of the Red is rose and purple. The under coat of the White is white.

BLOOMSDALE PEARL.—White, waxy, mild in flavor. Per qt. 20c.; per bush. \$4.

On October 1 our entire crop of Bermuda Red and White and Bloomsdale Pearl was exhausted. For Crop '98 of Bermuda and Pearl Sets we will only accept retail orders. Wholesale contracts will not be taken, as the lower price for wholesale will not pay the cost of growing these kinds of sets.

BERMUDA WHITE WAX.—Something very choice, but not for sale before September, 1898. Price \$8 per bushel on contract orders made before April 1, 1898.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY GOLD SEAL.—Per qt. 20c.; per bush. \$3.50.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY RED SEAL.—Per qt. 20c., per bush. \$3.50.

In these we have two distinct varieties adapted to both Autumn and Spring planting in any climate, hot or cold; desirable in every garden from Halifax to Galveston, or from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Full-sized Onions from these sets mature immediately after the Bloomsdale Extra Early Red and Bermuda, and two or three weeks before any other kinds, red or yellow. The mature Onions are flat and thin—one a bright straw color, like the Danvers; the other a deep red, like the Wethersfield. The flavor of each is mild and delicate as the famous French Shallot, and they are the best of keepers.



CLEANING AND BARNING ONION SETS AT BLOOMSDALE.
The Barn in the illustration has a capacity for 10,000 bushels.

ONION SETS—Continued.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

YELLOW.—Sometimes called red. Per qt. 15c.; per bush. \$3.
SILVER SKIN.—Per qt. 15c.; per bush. \$3.25.
DANVERS YELLOW.—Per qt. 15c.; per bush. \$3.
YELLOW STRASBURG.—Per qt. 15c.; per bush. \$3.
POTATO ONIONS.—Per qt. 25c. See illustration, page 40.
SHALLOTS.—Per qt. 25c.
GARLIC SETS.—Per pound 25c. See illustration, page 40.
Crates or Barrels extra. See page 2 of cover.

TOP ONION SETS.

SINGLE HEART TOP ONION SETS.—The Top Onion as usually sold has many hearts or eyes, as can be readily seen when a bulb is cut across. When such are planted each eye makes a distinct bulb, none of which attain a marketable size. The Single Heart Top Set makes a large solid bulb, very early, a good keeper and of excellent quality. In offering them we must ask more than double the price of the common stock, as they are rare and in great demand. Per qt. 40c. See illustration, page 40.

PARSLEY.

Apium petroselinum—Persil—Petersilie—Perejil—Petersilje.

**Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
 Eight Pounds to the Acre.**

The drilling should take place when the Cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until early Autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be three feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be eighteen inches apart.

SINGLE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FINE CURLED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MOSS CURLED.—Extra fine in appearance. A shy seeder. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PEAS.

Pisum sativum—Pois—Guisante—Erbsen—Haveært.

Three Quarts of Seed to 100 Yards of Row. Two Bushels to the Acre.

Peas are among the first seeds that may be sown at close of Winter, frequently being planted before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of Peas may be safely commenced when the Peach is in bloom and continued at intervals up to within sixty days of frost for the early kinds, or seventy days for the intermediate varieties, or eighty days for the later sorts. Late-sown Peas are never as productive as those sown in the Spring, and often are found to be subject to mildew. Landreth's Extra Early will be found to be the best for August and September sowings because of its early ripening habit and its ability to resist mildew. The dwarf varieties may be drilled at two feet if cultivated by horse-power, or fifteen inches if to be hoed by hand. The varieties of medium length should be drilled not closer than three feet, and the tall-growing sorts at five feet apart. The number of Peas in a row may vary from ten to the foot in the case of the very dwarf kinds, to eight to the foot of the medium tall varieties and six to the foot of the very tall kinds. Yield 100 to 300 bushels. At Philadelphia the highest average price paid by commission merchants for Early Peas is from \$3 to \$4 per bushel, and the highest price paid for late varieties is \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel, while the price sometimes is as low as 50 to 80 cents per bushel. Early Peas are not grown profitably at less than 80 cents per bushel, nor late Peas at less than 60 cents per bushel. The Pea thrives best in light, loamy soil; the early and dwarf sorts demand rich ground.

LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

THE EARLIEST SORT (48 DAYS FROM SOWING).—In *Landreth's Garden Seed Catalogue* of 1823 appeared the first notice of this now famous Pea, that year named and offered for the first time. The other early Peas of that date and which preceded it being the Early Charlton and Golden Hotspur, both now out of existence. The continued popularity of the Landreth's Extra Early Pea for 75 years is remarkable among vegetables, few sorts having so long a cultivation. This fact proves its value, and we are safe in asserting no Pea under any name has ever surpassed it in quick maturity and excellence of quality. We sell these Peas put up in *Red Cloth Bags (wired and lead-sealed) with our Bell Trademark*, of one bushel, halves, quarters and eighths—no extra charge for bags—and in Sealed Cardboard Packages of one pints and one-third pints, and in Flat Packets. We will sell them in this form *alone*, introduced by us in the Autumn of 1878, to check the enormous frauds practiced by irresponsible parties, who alike injured the conscientious merchant, the consumer and ourselves by palming upon the public as LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY PEAS stock of which we had no knowledge and of doubtful quality at best. Purchasers of *Landreth's Sealed Red Bags* can plant the contents with confidence and rest satisfied to abide the result. Any Extra Early Peas offered loose in bulk as Landreth's are fraudulent. It is safe not to make any experiments in sowing a Pea which requires seven weeks of culture to prove its merits; better stick to a certainty.

Landreth's Extra Early Peas are sold in Flat Packets, at 5 and 10 cents each; in Pint Packages at 15 cents each; in Quart Packages, at 25 cents each; in Red Cotton Bags of 1/8, 1/4, 1/2 and 1 bushel, each bound with wire and sealed with our "Bell" trademark; these Red Bags at \$5 per bushel. No charge for bags and sealing.

FERN LEAVED.—Exquisitely curled, and as a culinary decoration very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CHAMPION CURLED.—A variation of the Fine Curled; very desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EMERALD.—Very superior; very fine curled and twisted leaf, of deep green color. A well-bred, very choice strain, short-jointed, tufted, certain to please. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PARSNIP.

Pastinaca sativa—Panais—Chirivia—Pastinate—Pastinak.

**Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
 Eight Pounds to the Acre.**

The Parsnip is a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of exceeding productiveness. It is a delicious table vegetable, and is famous in some districts as a food for swine. When the Apple is in blossom, sow in shallow drills in good ground deeply dug; cover the seed lightly. When the plants are up two or three inches, thin them to stand four inches asunder. Yield 300 to 700 bushels.

BLOOMSDALE, 80 DAYS.—The Bloomsdale is the best-bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found—it is half long, wedge shaped, hollow crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and more slim varieties. Do not confound this with common stock which produces slim roots, forked and so long as to be next to impossible of extraction from the ground. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SUGAR, HOLLOW CROWNED, OR CUP.—An old variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

TURNIP ROOTED.—This variety has a root the form of a flat or round Turnip. Earlier than the longer forms, and therefore desirable for early use. Especially adapted to shallow soils, hard clays or gravels, by reason of its surface development. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY PEAS—THE "RED BAG" PEA.

PEAS—Continued.

ALASKA OR SITKA.—A green-seeded Extra Early Pea. Very desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

AMERICAN WONDER.—Vine six to eight inches high and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earlies. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR.—An improvement on American Wonder, a shade earlier and larger podded. Vine almost identical. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

TOM THUMB.—Vine bushy, growing to a height of five to eight inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

BLUE PETER.—A second early variety growing about ten inches high. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

EARLY KENT.—This comes in after Landreths' Extra Early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY.—Form of Extra Early. The type usually sold throughout the country as the First Early. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

IMPROVED DANIEL O'ROURKE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

EARLY FRAME (EARLY WASHINGTON, EARLY MAY, DANIEL O'ROURKE, ETC.).—A second early sort, maturing for table in fifty-six days. Height of vine three feet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Fifty-four to Sixty Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

PREMIUM GEM.—An improvement upon the Little Gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM.—An admirable second early, maturing for table fifty-four days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

MCLEAN'S ADVANCER.—A green, wrinkled variety, maturing in fifty-five days after sprouting; vine eighteen inches high. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

BLOOMSDALE PEA.—Sold by us for several years to truckers as a grand early and steady picker, enormously productive in large pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod. One of our customers in ordering Bloomsdale Peas, says that he found them the most productive variety he ever planted, that he realized an average price of \$1 per basket or \$300 per acre. His pickers had contests every day as to who could find the most pods with the greater number of peas in, and it was astonishing how many there were with ten and twelve Peas in them. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.



Relative development of 39 varieties of Peas. All sown same day in parallel rows; all pulled the same day. The first nine in edible condition.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Extra Early. | 15. ——— | 29. Hero. |
| 2. Alaska. | 16. Shropshire Hero. | 30. Everbearing. |
| 3. Tom Thumb. | 17. Pride of the Market. | 31. Abundance. |
| 4. Exonian. | 18. Telegraph. | 32. Sutton's Satisfaction. |
| 5. American Wonder. | 19. Paragon. | 33. John Bull. |
| 6. Nott's Excelsior. | 20. Telephone. | 34. Profusion. |
| 7. Nutting's Green Marrow. | 21. Eugenie. | 35. Auvergne. |
| 8. Little Gem. | 22. Blue Imperial. | 36. Admiral. |
| 9. Blue Peter. | 23. Evolution. | 37. Large White Marrow. |
| 10. Advancer. | 24. Improved White Marrow. | 38. Black Marrow. |
| 11. Duke of York. | 25. Sharpe's Victory. | 39. Juno. |
| 12. Goliath. | 26. Champion. | |
| 13. Quantity. | 27. Forty-fold. | |
| 14. Duke of Albany. | 28. Stratagem. | |

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN.—A prolific and continuous producer of pods of over average size. Desirable for private garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

EVERBEARING.—Somewhat similar to Abundance. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

EUGENIE.—This is among the most luscious of all Peas; ripens sixty-three days after germination. Height thirty inches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.—A round, blue Pea. Certainly one of the best of the late introductions. Height of vine fifteen to eighteen inches. Pods of enormous size, borne nine to ten on a vine, and containing as many Peas in each pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

ABUNDANCE.—A productive, wrinkled variety, maturing after the Gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

STRATAGEM.—A blue, wrinkled, marrow, English dwarf Pea of rare excellence. Vines twenty to twenty-four inches, bearing six to seven immense pods of ten Peas each. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

LANDRETH'S FRENCH CANNER.—Sixty days from germinating to pod picking. Introduced by us in 1886 and privately used since by many canning establishments, which have made upon them a high reputation for the quality of their goods; they claim it possesses the very important quality of not blackening under processing. Some canners purchase from us from 300 to 500 bushels a year. It is an acclimatized form of the French Pea used by the best establishments in Europe. It is an undersized White Pea, produced in long, slim pods, containing on an average seven Peas, often ten. The vines of this variety grow about forty inches long, consequently the rows should be four feet or more apart. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

ADMIRAL.—Somewhat resembling the French Canner, stouter in vine, smaller in pod, vine darker in color, pods less curved, dry seed, slightly green, very productive, a good garden sort and used for canning. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.



BLOOMSDALE PEAS.

PEAS—Continued.

LATE SORTS.

Sixty to Seventy Days from Germination to Edible Condition.

HEROINE.—Producing large, recurved, showy pods, containing seven to eight Peas; something after the style of Pride of the Market, but a deeper green both in pod and vine. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 35c.

DUKE OF ALBANY.—A green or blue, wrinkled, dry Pea, resembling Telephone. Thought by many to be superior to it in many respects. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

SHROPSHIRE HERO.—A short, sturdy vine, bearing large, bold pods, well filled with big marrow-like seeds. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

SHARPE'S QUEEN.—A fine sort, of large-foliaged, strong-stemmed vines, averaging thirty inches in height. Pods mammoth, the quality very luscious. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

SHARPE'S VICTORY.—A stiff-strawed sort, with large foliage, productive of showy pods containing five to six extra-sized seeds. Very luscious and sweet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

YORKSHIRE HERO.—A showy, wrinkled variety, maturing after the Little Gem. It is hardy, productive, and better than Champion. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

LANDRETHS' PHONOGRAPH.—Ripening with Everbearing and Abundance; twice as large in pods, which are straight, distended, very showy, and often saddle-backed. Exceedingly productive, uniform in ripening at about sixty days; an excellent table Pea, also used in canning. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Wrinkled and very sugary; ripens in seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

FORTY-FOLD (IMPROVEMENT ON CHAMPION).—A third early variety. Pods large. Pea wrinkled and sugary. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

TELEPHONE.—Large, wrinkled seeds. Height of vine three feet, producing from seven to ten showy straight pods containing nine to ten Peas in a pod. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

DWARF BLUE IMPERIAL.—Ripens sixty-five days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 20c.

TELEGRAPH.—Excellent sort, producing pods as large as Telephone and of a more reliable character; less liable to run out. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

BISHOP'S EARLY LONG POD.—A sturdy variety, prolific and of good quality; vines eighteen inches high. Ripens in seventy days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 25c.

MAIN CROP LONG ISLAND MARROWFAT.—Used profitably by market gardeners in New Jersey in place of the old White Marrowfats; being productive, more showy in the basket and far better in flavor, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephones, but are earlier by four or five days, being ready to pick for market in sixty days after germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 30c.

IRISH LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

PERUVIAN BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.—Plant on thin soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 15c.

PEAS—EDIBLE SUGAR PODS.

Pods Used Same as Snap Beans.

DWARF PURPLE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Matures in seventy days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per qt. 40c.

DWARF WHITE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Height of vine twenty inches; pods small but crowded with Peas. We are now able to meet a frequent demand for a small-seeded Dwarf White Blossom Sugar. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 50c.

TALL PURPLE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Same general character as the Dwarf Purple Blossom, but taller. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 30c.

TALL WHITE BLOSSOM SUGAR.—Height thirty-six inches, pods large. We are at last in a position to fill orders for a reliable Sugar Pea of white bloom and large white seed. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 35c.

MELTING SUGAR.—Pods very large, broad, flat, twisted; edible like a String Bean. Pkts. 10c.; per qt. 50c.

PEAS—SWEET FLOWERING.

Used Only for Ornamental Purposes.

The Sweet Pea, as respects size, texture, diversity of colors, exquisite shades, phenomenal production of blooms, and perfume, has in the last few years jumped to the first place among the sweetest of climbing plants. So productive is it that single plants have been known to have borne over 1000 sprays of flowers. No praise can be too high for the Sweet Pea. It is the fashionable flower consequent upon its rare development in beauty, ranging from deepest purple to pure white, and in perfume, fragrant as mignonette. For description of varieties and prices, see Flower Seed List, page 6.

PEPPER.

Capsicum Annuum—Piment—Pepper—Pimiento.

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

Start the plants under glass in early Spring, or outside when the Apple is in bloom, against the shelter of a board fence or garden wall. Transplant after Corn-planting time, setting in rows at three feet and two feet in the row. Under good cultivation 200 to 350 bushels should be grown to the acre. The best prices for Peppers are obtained after frost. Commission merchants pay the truckers 40 to 50 cents per bushel for first picking, but later on the price increases.

SMALL CHILI RED.—Fruit red, small, ovoid, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

VERY SMALL CAYENNE.—Very superior to the old Cayenne. Exceedingly productive, bearing fruit all over the plant, as plentiful as foliage. Fruit one inch in length and very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

CAYENNE.—Fruit three inches in length and slender, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

RED CHERRY.—Ornamental, round Pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

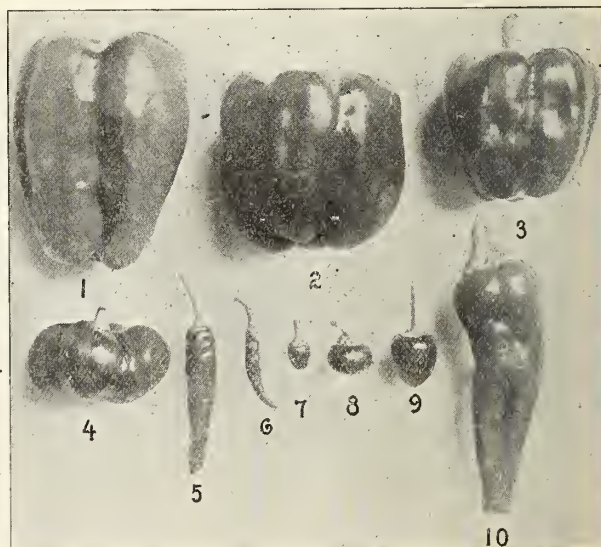
GOLDEN BELL.—Similar in form to Sweet Spanish. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

TOMATO, OR SQUASH SHAPED, OR BONNET.—Used for Pickles. Fruit red and flat, like a Tomato. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

LARGE SWEET SPANISH.—The large, red variety generally used for Pickles. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BULLNOSE.—A variety producing larger fruit than the Sweet Spanish, but in other respects similar in appearance, very hot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

CELESTIAL.—Very productive, some plants producing as many as one hundred and fifty fruit, conical in shape, from one to two inches long. Fruit green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.



1. Bullnose.
2. Sweet Spanish.
3. Golden Bell, [shaped.
4. Tomato or Squash-
5. Long Cayenne.
6. French or Small Cayenne.
7. Bird's-Eye.
8. Small Chili Red.
9. Celestial.
10. Long Red.



IRISH COBBLER POTATO—80-DAY SORT.

IRISH COBBLER.—Matures for table 80 to 90 days from planting, ten days ahead of any other variety. Exceedingly early, safely said to be the earliest Potato grown in the vicinity of Philadelphia; size medium, shape chunky, eyes deep, flesh white, quality excellent, and with all these merits it is a large producer. This is not an old sort under a new name, but a **distinctly new** and good as it is new. Per bush. \$2.

(For other Potatoes see pages 44 and 45.)

POTATO.

One-Quarter Bushel of Eyes will Plant 100 Yards. An Acre will Yield from 100 to 400 Bushels.

Solanum tuberosum—Fomme de terre—Kartoffel—Patatas Papa.

We here record our protest against the expression "Irish Potatoes" as applied to any of the many forms of round or Kidney Potatoes, the plant being a native American, found growing wild from Arizona to Chili.

New varieties of Potatoes are alone derived from the *true seed* which is obtained from the seed balls; these seed balls are generally borne upon late varieties. The development of new varieties of valuable qualities is tiresome and disappointing, as often ten years of labor may not bring a single, truly valuable sort. It is, however, a matter of chance, and the first experiment may develop a novelty of the highest merit.

POTATO SEED

The Potato, as ordinarily propagated, is not grown from the seed, but from the tuber, a cutting of which resembles a graft or bud from a tree, and perpetuates the good or bad qualities of the parent. The true seed, which is borne in a seed-pod following the blossom, is very seldom seen, is very difficult to gather, and consequently is very expensive. In appearance resembles a Tomato seed of about one-tenth development; the Potato belonging to the Tomato family. The seed germinates very easily, and the plants can be cultivated by any one; producing tubers the first year about the size of buckshot; these planted the second year, double in bulk, and after about three or four years become of edible size. As entirely new sorts are thus produced, the cultivation is very interesting and often profitable. Per pkt. 30c.

PUMPKIN.

Cucurbita—Potiron—Calabaza—Kürbis für Torten und Pieß—Centner Graskar.

Two Quarts to the Acre. Hills Eight by Eight Feet.

The time for planting this seed varies from the first Corn planting until probably a month subsequently. Later than that a successful crop cannot be expected, as this plant requires a long season of growth. When grown with Corn every fourth hill of every fourth row may be planted in Pumpkin seed. During the working of the Corn the Pumpkin plants will stand unharmed, and after the Corn culture ceases the Pumpkin vines will extend over the field, covering it entirely if the soil be rich.

YELLOW CASHAW.—Large Yellow Crookneck, the best among the Pumpkins; weight as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck. Squash—four times as big and ten times as desirable. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CHEESE.—A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese box; a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

COMMON FIELD.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW MONSTER.—A yellow sort, growing to a weight of 100 to 200 pounds; a grand sort to grow for exhibitions. Pkts. 20c.; per oz. 40c.

RADISH.

Raphanus sativus—Radis—Rave, Petite Rave—Radies ober Rettig—Rabanito.

Six Ounces of Seed will Plant 100 Yards of Row.
Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in a sheltered spot when the Cherry is in bloom, the earth being deeply dug, highly fertilized and raked free from clods and stones. Radishes grown on poor, thin soil cannot be made good; they will be misshapen and tough. To be good they must be grown quickly. Radishes can be forced by covering with a window or other sash.

EARLIEST SORTS.

Seventeen to Twenty-five Days from Germination to Edible Condition, According to Season.

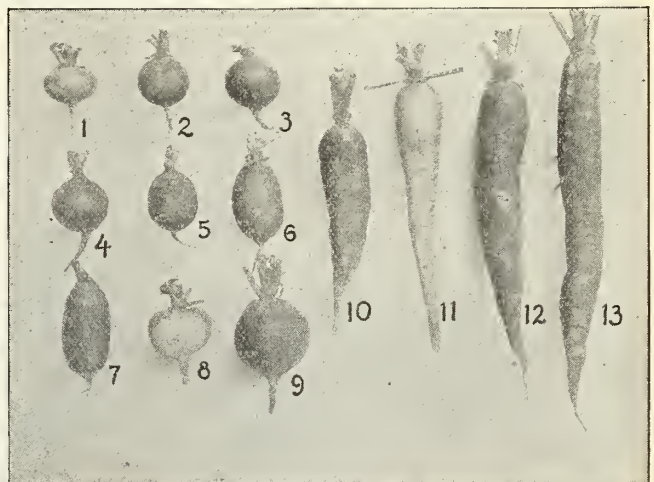
LANDRETHS' EARLIEST.—The earliest sort, edible in seventeen days from germination, ruby or wine-colored, leaves exceedingly small or short; a seed well adapted for forcing under glass. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP-ROOTED.—Rich in color, smooth in skin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Olive-shaped, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE-TIPPED FORCING.—Maturing for table two days ahead of the White-Tipped Scarlet. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SHORT-TOPPED EARLIEST WHITE TURNIP.—Seventeen days of maturity. The earliest white-rooted Radish, the best white for forcing, leaves being very few, short and closely set, bulbs very choice in form and delicate in texture and flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.



SUMMER RADISH.

1. Short-Topped Earliest White Turnip.
2. Early Scarlet Prussian Globe.
3. Early Scarlet Erfurt.
4. White-Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip.
5. Extra Early White Tipped Forcing.
6. French Breakfast.
7. Red Olive.
8. Early White Turnip-Rooted.
9. Golden Globe.
10. Wonderful Half-Long Scarlet.
11. White Ladyfinger.
12. Market Gardeners' Long Scarlet.
13. Strap-Leaved Long Scarlet.

RADISH—Continued.

EARLY GARNET.—Eighteen days to maturity. The earliest red-rooted Radish. It unites two marked qualities: First, an earliness in maturity for table, surpassing any other red sort; secondly, a ripe depth of garnet or ruby color, unapproached by any other variety. In form it is Turnip-shaped, in size and form similar to the Early Scarlet. The leaves, very short and small, fit it for forcing in glass house or frame, while its early maturity will astonish the cultivator. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLY SCARLET PRUSSIAN GLOBE.—Eighteen days to maturity. A small-leaved variety, well adapted for forcing under glass; root round and carmine colored, early, very attractive and desirable, fine for forcing. A new color and very choice. Every gardener should have it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

EARLIEST SCARLET ERFURT TURNIP.—Among quickest maturing of the Red Turnip Radishes. Small root and small top; an excellent forcing variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE-TIPPED EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—A fancy French variety; scarlet bulb with white bottom. Very showy and delicate. A choice variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY GOLDEN DRESDEN.—A round yellow, as early as Scarlet Turnip, very remarkable as a yellow variety. Our crop harvested in July, 1897, was caught in the rain, and is a poor sample of seed. We cannot offer better. It will grow and be all right. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 20c.

EARLY RED TURNIP-ROOTED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

FRENCH CAFÉ.—Edible in twenty days after planting, by which time it reaches a length of two inches. Skin, brilliant scarlet; flesh, white and crisp. Very choice. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

DEEP SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED.—A showy, half-long variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE OLIVE-SHAPED.—A desirable sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP-ROOTED.—Of early maturity and mild flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BURLINGTON EARLY WHITE FORCING.—In shape flat to ovoid, color white, very quick in growth, superior for forcing under glass or growing in the open garden. Certain to give satisfaction to the most critical. Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 15c.

LANDRETHS' WHITE LADYFINGER.—Twenty-three days to maturity. A large white crisp variety, about half as long as Long Scarlet and similar in shape. A very desirable sort, decidedly the best of its kind ever introduced. An admirable market sort of nutty flavor. A novelty of merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WONDERFUL HALF-LONG RED.—So rapid in growth as to develop perfectly in twenty days. Grows about three inches long, contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point, very symmetrical and uniform in shape; color a bright scarlet and altogether a gem. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

HALF-LONG DEEP SCARLET.—A variety half the length of Long Scarlet and of same form. Matures in twenty days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

INTERMEDIATE SORTS.

Twenty-five to Thirty-five Days, According to Variety.

MARKET GARDENERS' EARLY LONG SCARLET.—Longer than Scarlet Olive and shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable long variety for forcing, fully *ten days* earlier than the Long Scarlet, and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-three days to maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE LONG SCARLET STRAP-LEAVED (FINE).—Named and introduced by us. An improvement on the Long Scarlet. Roots more symmetrical, smoother in skin, brilliant in color. An acquisition of value. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP (AMERICAN).—The root is long, straight, rich, and uniform in color. American-raised seed is surer to vegetate than the imported. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP (IMPORTED).—The well-known market variety. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET.—A half-long with white point. Very early, color a brilliant scarlet, almost unexampled in beauty. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY LONG WHITE VIENNA.—An early long white variety of good quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LATE SORTS.

Thirty-five to Fifty Days, According to Variety.

SUMMER WHITE (THIRD EARLY).—This is a choice top-shaped variety, resisting the heat of Summer and maturing after other varieties have passed away. It is cone-shaped, the under portion of the bulb being somewhat pointed. The bulb retains its edible quality longer than most other Radishes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX.—White, short leaved and Turnip formed. Early to develop, named "Box" by reason of its adaptability for growing in boxes, hot or cold frames. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN GLOBE (FINE FOR SUMMER).—The best Summer Radish. Shape globular, color amber, flavor mild, keeping long in eating condition. Twenty-five days to maturity. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CHARTIER, OR LONG ROSE (SECOND EARLY).—In color the greater length of the root is scarlet and pink, while the point and bottom portions are white. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE STRASBURG, OR HOSPITAL.—Long in form, white, early to develop to edible size, and keeping in edible condition for five or six weeks. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



LOADING RADISH AT LANDRETHS'.

RADISH—Continued.



CELESTIAL.

CELESTIAL, OR CHINESE HALF-LONG STUMP.—Pure white, in shape somewhat resembling a half-long stump-rooted Carrot. A quick variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Catalogued by some seedsmen as Chinese Celestial.

This can be used either as a Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter Radish. A sort of unusual merit. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15.

STUTTGART ROUND WHITE TURNIP (THIRD EARLY).—A very superior early white Summer and Autumn Radish, growing to large size and long standing in character; form top-shaped. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ALL SEASONS.—Its name indicates that it is a variety suitable for early Spring, Summer, or Autumn. It is a cherry-red globe, one to two inches in diameter, edible at all stages from forty to seventy days. It most nearly resembles a China Rose, but is superior.

When grown as a Winter sort, it develops to a large size and will keep in perfect condition for months.

Our crop, harvested in July, 1897, was caught in the rains, and is a poor sample. We cannot offer better. Will grow all right, Pkts. 10c.; per oz. 20c.

WINTER SORTS.

Fifty to Seventy-five Days, According to Variety.

CALIFORNIA WHITE WINTER.—A long, thick root, skin wrinkled, grayish white. Should be used young; of good keeping quality. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

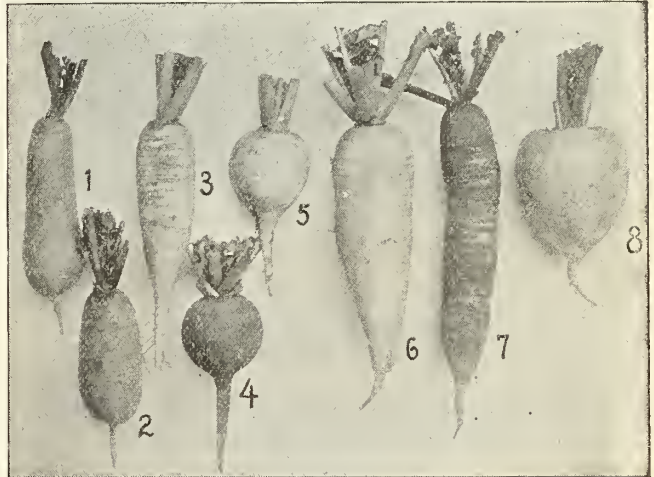
SCARLET CHINA WINTER.—A fine Winter sort; root a half-long stump of from two to three inches; scarlet and pink in color, tipped with white; quite salable in market during Winter. Keeps perfectly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

RUSSIAN LONG WHITE WINTER.—A Winter Radish, sometimes reaching a weight of three pounds, and keeping long in edible condition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH (THIRD EARLY).—Forty days to maturity. A Winter Radish, cultivated in Autumn and keeping like a Potato, in good condition for months after harvesting. Though the outside skin is black, the flesh is white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG WHITE SPANISH.—Valuable for Winter use. Should be better known. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—Differing from the White Spanish only in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



WINTER RADISH.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Celestial White Stump-Rooted. | 5. Round White Stuttgart. |
| 2. China Rose. | 6. Long White Spanish. |
| 3. Long White Strasburg. | 7. Long Black Spanish. |
| 4. Round Black Spanish. | 8. White Russian. |

RHUBARB.

Rheum hybridum—*Rhubarbe*—*Rhabarber*—*Ruibarbo*—*Rhabarber*.

Four Ounces of Seed will sow 100 Yards.
Ten Pounds to the Acre.

Propagated by buds from old roots or from seed. To raise seedlings sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at one foot, and thin the plants to ten inches. To set the seedlings or the buds from old roots, mark out the ground 3 x 4 or 4 x 4 feet, preparing a rich bed for each plant. Success can only be attained on well-manured ground. The fertilizing cannot be overdone.

We supply roots as well as the seed. They continue vigorous many years. Price, 75 cents per dozen; 10 cents each. They are shipped only by express, being too heavy for the mails.

Sow seed in the seed-bed early in the Spring, and transplant in the Autumn or ensuing Spring, to any desired situation, allowing the plant three feet square space. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

(For Rhubarb Roots see pp. 51.)

SALSIFY, or Oyster Plant.

Edible Ninety Days after Planting.

Tragopogon porrifolius—*Salsify*—*Säferwurz* oder *Boßbart*—*Salsify Blanco*—*Havvered*.

This plant produces an edible root long and slim, white fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray green, long, straight and narrow. It is a native of the South of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills, in deeply dug and well-manured ground; the drills should be eighteen inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand four or five inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot. Requires deep, rich land. Yield 100 to 150 bushels.

ORDINARY FRENCH.—This variety produces a tapering, straight root of from ten to fifteen inches in length. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15.

SANDWICH ISLAND.—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger and altogether a sort destined to supersede the old form. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 15c.

SCORZONERA, or Black Salsify

Scorzonera hispanica—*Scorsondre*—*Escorzonera*—*Schwärzwurzel*—*Schorsenerred*.

Four Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards.

This plant, sometimes known as Black Salsify, is a native of Spain, and for all practical purposes may be considered as a Salsify. It differs principally from the French Salsify in being black skinned and larger rooted. The flesh is white, and domestically is prepared the same as Salsify. It is grown by the same methods of culture. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.



SCULLIONS.

SCULLIONS.

FROM SETS.

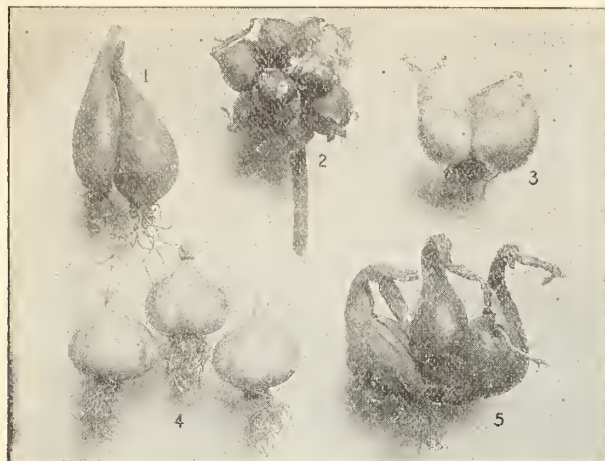
These are obtained by planting Onion Sets in the Autumn, the partially developed growth in the Spring affording those immature plants termed Scullions, sometimes sold as Leeks; the white roots and half green stalks being very palatable and healthy.

Scullions from Seed.

Onion seed to produce Scullions can be sown in the Autumn, in sections not mountainous, located south of the Potomac or Ohio rivers.

The plants so grown from seed to be pulled up in early Spring and bunched, roots, necks and tops, as in illustration.

For this purpose we have a variety which has proved adapted to the purpose intended, and which we offer as **White Scullion Seed**; the price being \$1.25 per pound or 20 cents an ounce.



1. French Shallots. 2. Top Onions (red). 3. Jersey Shallots.
4. Garlic. 5. Potato Onions.

SHALLOTS.

The True Article.

Last October we imported stock from France and planted on our Jersey farm, and have now harvested a quantity which we offer at 25 cents per pound. These bulbs are pear-shaped, long and slim, necks much elongated. The outer coat is russet-colored with a hard, shell-like husk. This variety is a very good keeper. The False Shallot generally sold in this country, which is in all respects an Onion, is a red, broad, thick bulb, and in quality inferior to the True Shallot, the False Shallot quickly getting soft. Sometimes Top sets are sold as Shallots.

FRENCH SHALLOTS.—Per lb., 25c.

JERSEY SHALLOTS.—Per qt., 25c.

SORREL.

Rumex scutatus—Oseille ronde—Sauerrampfer—Acedera—Zuring.

Used as a salad and sown in rows at twelve inches apart and thinned to four inches.

FRENCH.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 20c.

SPINACH.

Spinacia oleracea—Epinard—Spinat—Espinaca—Spinat—Spinazie.

Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
Thirty Pounds to the Acre.

This Seed may be sown late in Autumn, or in the Spring when the Cherry is in bloom. When it can be grown it is always acceptable. It may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, in drills at one, two or three feet, or broadcast, which is the usual system. If sown in drills, six ounces of seed will sow one hundred yards of row, or a square equal to ten by ten yards if sown broadcast. Yield 200 barrels.

BLOOMSDALE SPINACH (Registered), 40 DAYS.—*Earliest cutting of any sort.* This is a form of Spinach superior to other sorts because of its leaves being curled, twisted and bloated to an unusual degree, this curled quality giving the leaves an elasticity especially fitting them for shipment to long distances, while at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities, many more barrels of the Bloomsdale Spinach being cut to the acre than any other variety, and thus adding an increased profit to the shipper. It is especially recommended for Autumn sowing, as when sown in Springtime it shoots to seed earlier than any other sort of Spinach. The Bloomsdale Spinach is put up in blue muslin bags, of five, ten, twenty, thirty and forty pounds, fastened with copper wire and lead-sealed with our "Bell" trade-mark to distinguish it from imitation and spurious stock. No charge for bags and sealing. We can sell at a lower price same seed as is sold by some seed merchants as Bloomsdale, which cheaper seed is grown in Europe and is always of uncertain age and vitality, to say nothing of uncertain quality. On good soil sixty barrels of Bloomsdale Spinach should be cut to the acre. We have records of 125 and 150 barrels to the acre. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

ROUND SAVOY LEAVED.—Sold by other houses as Bloomsdale. We here offer seed of Spinach of that variety which is sold by other seedsmen as Bloomsdale Spinach at a low price. Bloomsdale Spinach cannot be sold at a low price, but to those who are looking for a cheaper article we recommend this. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

PRICKLY SEEDED, CURLED.—The strain we offer is only inferior to the Bloomsdale. The past season it proved *superior in a remarkable degree* to a large number of samples of Round Dutch, procured



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH IN SEALED BLUE MUSLIN BAGS.

for experimental purposes. *We do not hesitate* to recommend it either to the family or market gardener. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EVER READY.—So named because it arrives at cutting size soon as any other sort and continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, more pointed, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Very reliable and of distinct appearance, at once recommending it as a most desirable acquisition. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



BLOOMSDALE SPINACH.

ROUND DUTCH (IMPORTED). We here offer a foreign stock equal to any under the name of Round Dutch. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG STANDING ROUND SEED.—A prostrate variety of thick leaves and dark color. Slow to shoot to seed. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LONG STANDING PRICKLY SEEDED.—Same habit as the Round Seeded, seed prickly. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE-LEAVED FLANDERS.—Preferred by some by reason of its erect habit of growth, leaves thin and halberd-shaped. Seed very large. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

VIROFLAY (MONSTROUS LEAVED).—A mammoth sort of fair quality used largely in Europe. Requires high manuring. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

VICTORIA.—A long standing sort, dark leaved. Compact growth. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SQUASH.

Cucurbita melopepo—Courge—Cidracayote—Spejefürbis—Melon Graskar.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards.
Three Pounds to the Acre.

This seed may be planted first when the Apple is in bloom and for several weeks subsequently, but not later with much hope of success. It is always planted in hills at 4 x 4 feet for the bush varieties, and 6 x 6 or 6 x 8 feet for the long running sorts.

EXTRA EARLY BUSH, 40 DAYS.—Earlier by a week than the ordinary White Bush or Cymling, maturing fruit for table use in forty days from germination, exceedingly productive and profitable to the market gardener. The fruit, when young and waxy, is white, the same as the old White Bush, but when it becomes hard it turns yellow. The plant is not in the ordinary sense a vine, as it does not run, being in habit what is known as a bush. It will cover a space two or three feet in diameter, according to the soil and fertilizer. It will do well on light thin soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY WHITE BUSH.—The "Cymling" of the Southern States, maturing fruit for table fifty days from germination. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK, 40 DAYS.—Among the best of the Summer Squashes, golden in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MAMMOTH CHILI.—This variety sometimes reaches a size larger than a washtub, and a weight of 200 pounds. Try it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



EXTRA EARLY WHITE BUSH AND GOLDEN SUMMER CROOK-NECK SQUASH.

WINTER CROOK-NECK.—A good keeper, shaped like a small Cashaw Pumpkin. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MAMMOTH GOLDEN CUSTARD.—A bush vine. Fruit double the size of the fruit of the White Bush, and a bright golden color. Ready for table a few days later than the White. A showy sort. Pkts. 10c.

LONG GOLDEN STRAIGHT-NECK.—Differing from the Yellow Summer Crook-Neck in not being curved but straight. For shipment it packs without breaking. It is early and of excellent quality. Pkts. 10c.

BOSTON MARROW.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE BOSTON MARROW.—A meaty selection intended to count in the factory. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

HUBBARD.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

MARBLEHEAD.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SWEET PEAS.

Ornamental plants of the highest merit. Any one can grow them in the garden or front yard. See p. 6.

SUNFLOWER.

See page 52.

TOMATO.

Solanum Lycopersicum—Tomate—Liebesäpfel—Tomate—Tomaat.

One Ounce of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Ripening for Table 90 to 120 Days from Sowing, according to Variety and Season.

When the Apple is in bloom sow in hills three feet apart, on a warm border, early in the Spring. For a later supply, sow a short time afterwards in a more open situation. As the plants advance in growth support them by brushwood. To have the Tomato *very early* it is necessary to start the plants in a hotbed, or they may be reared in a flower-pot in a window and subsequently transplanted.

Plants for an early crop should be raised under glass. For intermediate crop they may be raised on outside beds. For late crops the seed may be planted in permanent position when the Apple is in bloom. The average production of fruit per acre on cultivated and fertilized land is about 14,000 pounds, or say 250 bushels per acre, though 18,000 or 20,000 pounds have been raised.

Southern Florida Tomatoes reach Philadelphia in February, and command \$4 to \$6 per bushel. By April the rates decline to \$3 to \$5, and continue to decline till June, after which they fail to meet the cost of transportation. Forty to eighty cents per bushel is an average price, twenty-five to thirty-five cents per bushel for late crops. This crop ceases to be profitable to the trucker unless he can realize sixteen cents per bushel. They are very often a drug in the market. Tomato-canning houses buy the fruit by the ton at from \$6 to \$7. For seed purposes alone we have washed out over 40,000 bushels of fruit in a single season.

EXTRA EARLY RICHMOND (NINETY-DAY TOMATO).—The earliest of Tomatoes. Fair size but not smooth. A profitable variety for shipment before more approved varieties come into bearing, and consequently a favorite in trucking districts in New Jersey. We have never seen an earlier Tomato under any name. In shipping qualities none can compare with the Richmond. It carries better than the more solid, smoother and showy sorts, which, by their very perfection, are difficult to transport without bursting if ripe. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

EARLY JERSEY (ONE HUNDRED-DAY TOMATO).—One of the best among the extra early sorts. Fruit good size, flattened, solid and fairly smooth; color red, vines very close-jointed and compact, and admitting of close planting; fruit borne near the root and in clusters, sometimes fifty or sixty to a vine. Very desirable as a first early, doing well on light soils. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.



TOMATOES.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Small Early Red. | 4. Acme. | 7. T T T (Ten Ton Tomato). | 9. Beauty. |
| 2. Early Jersey. | 5. Favorite. | 8. Paragon. | 10. Stone. |
| 3. Dwarf Champion. | 6. Perfection. | 11. Buckeye. | 12. Ponderosa. |

TOMATO—Continued.

EARLY BERMUDA (EXTRA EARLY).—This is a variety shipped from Bermuda in the early Spring to Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It is red, early, and though not by any means a first-class Tomato, has been found the most profitable of all varieties by reason of its tough rind, fitting it for long shipment. Recommended to truckers. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

THE MONEY MAKER.—No other Tomato so quick to ripen and more money-making for early shipment to distant markets. Foliage silvery and large. Fruit borne in bunches, red, flattened, slightly irregular in form. An elasticity of character of fruit fitting it for long shipments. Will do well on light sandy soil. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

ATLANTIC PRIZE.—An early smooth red sort, very productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

ACME.—An early ripener, size medium. Shape slightly oval and smooth. Color maroon or red with a slight tinge of purple; flesh deep scarlet and solid. A popular sort everywhere. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

ESSEX HYBRID.—Similar to the Acme, but a better sort. Same red purple color; less liable to rot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

DWARF CHAMPION.—Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit, transplanting with absolute certainty. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BALTIMORE PRIZE TAKER.—A large apple-shaped Tomato, smooth, solid, ripening all over, without core; color red with slight purple tint; very productive and commanding quick sale in market. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

GRAPE, CHERRY OR CURRANT.—Fruit borne in clusters; very desirable for pickles or preserves. Ornamental. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

T T T, OR TEN TON TOMATO.—Fruit deep red, large, round, half flat, smooth as an Apple, free from green core or other imperfections; 20,000 pounds or ten tons to the acre can readily be grown on any good Tomato soil. T T T stands for Ten Ton Tomato, the name being intended to imply ten tons to the acre. Even this may be very much exceeded, as we have ourselves grown 600 bushels of the fruit on an acre. The fruit in form is large, slightly flattened at both stem and blossom ends. Exterior smooth as an Apple. Color blood red. The fruit cut across or transversely shows a solid meaty interior, free from air spaces or hard core. No other sort is more solid, and it takes fewer baskets to weigh a ton. It is a profitable variety to the farmer and the canner. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEAR-SHAPED YELLOW.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEAR-SHAPED RED.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

CUMBERLAND RED.—Used in South Jersey by Tomato canners. A reliable cropper, solid, good color, a little rough. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 50c.

BEAUTY.—Well named. Fruit large and showy; color deep red with slight tone of purple; growing on the vines in clusters. Solid, meaty, smooth and free from rot or green core. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 25c.

VIRGINIA CORKER.—A new Red sort of large size, exceedingly heavy and fruit thick as Beauty, but of more productiveness. It is very meaty, and will be found a profitable sort for market gardeners. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

STONE.—A very superior sort, producing extraordinarily thick, solid, red fruit, borne in bunches. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BRANDYWINE.—Bright red broad fruit, slightly flattened, productive and satisfactory. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

FAVORITE.—One of the largest perfect shaped Tomatoes in cultivation. Dark, red in color, ripening evenly and as early as any other smooth variety, holding its size to the end of the season; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds and solid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

NEW GOLDEN QUEEN.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PARAGON.—Large, solid and smooth as an Apple. Deep red in color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PERFECTION.—A superb Tomato, but so near the character of the Paragon as to be interchangeable with it. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; oz. 25c.

GOLDEN TROPHY.—A bright yellow type of Trophy; large, early, solid. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

PEACH (SECOND EARLY).—Named and introduced by us in 1885, and in appearance almost identical with some forms of Peaches both in shape and color. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

IGNOTUM.—For some years past a favorite variety in certain sections, large and showy. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 25c.

BUCKEYE.—Large, red, solid, very showy. A new good sort. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 35c.

IVORY BALL, OR GREEN GAGE.—A small, round fruit, of one and a half inches in diameter; color bone white, very early and productive. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 30c.

PONDEROSA.—A monster purple fruit; quite rough and containing very few seeds. Pkts. 15c.; per oz. 70c.

TUBEROSE ROOTS.

Write for Landreth's Catalogue of Bulbs.

TABLE TURNIP.

Brassica rapa—Navet—Nabo—Weiße Rübe—Roe—Raap.

Three Ounces of Seed will Sow 100 Yards. Four Pounds to the Acre.
Matures for Table in from 60 to 90 Days, according to Variety and Season.

Turnip seed may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, or among the first seeds in early Spring; indeed, the only hope of a successful Spring crop is in an early start, as otherwise the period of maturity extends into hot weather, when the hulk becomes fibrous and pungent. Midsummer and early Autumn are the seasons for successful Turnip drilling, though frequently the conditions of the soil then are not favorable to satisfactory vegetation.

The seed of Cattle Turnips is always drilled in rows, while the early-maturing and surface-rooted Table Turnip is generally sown broadcast. We advise the sowing, either in drills or broadcast, of not less than three pounds to the acre to insure a satisfactory stand.

The Bloomsdale Swede, like other Ruta Bagas, is slower in growth than the rough-leaved Turnips, but produces roots more solid and more nutritious—less laxative and more fattening. The Ruta Baga is a gross feeder and will do best with twenty to twenty-five tons of stable manure to the acre; when it cannot be obtained apply 500 pounds superphosphate.

The new crop of Turnip seed will be ready about July 10, 1898. Before that date, seed of crop 1897, reliable in every respect, can be furnished, and we invite all gardeners and growers of Turnips and other roots for stock feeding to forward us their orders early.

See our pamphlet on *The Value and Culture of Roots for Stock Feeding*, now in its Seventh Edition, price twenty-five cents, but mailed free to all customers of Landreth's Seeds. Its pages, besides giving detailed descriptions and illustrations of the best varieties of Turnips for the table and stock feeding, Beet, Mangold Wurzel, Carrots, Kohl-Rabi, Parsnip, etc., treat also of the soils best adapted to root culture, manner of preparing the land, time of sowing, cultivation, method of saving for Winter, and give other valuable information. No grower of root crops should be without a copy.

EARLY FLAT RED, OR PURPLE-TOP (STRAP-LEAVED).—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH (STRAP-LEAVED). Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



TURNIPS.

1. Red Top Flat.
2. Early Dutch or White Top Flat.
3. Early Red Top Glohe.
4. Jersey Lily.
5. Green-Crowned Amber Glohe.
6. Red-Crowned Amber Glohe.
7. Southern Snow White Glohe.
8. Yellow Aberdeen.

TABLE TURNIP—Continued.

LARGE EARLY RED-TOP GLOBE.—*Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition. Maturing in 60 days. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.*

EARLY SNOWBALL (EXTRA EARLY).—This is a small white globe, very quick, earliest in maturity of its form and character. We highly recommend it for table purposes. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

JERSEY LILY.—Early, globular in form, very showy and desirable; all white. Recommended for private and market garden. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

EARLY WHITE EGG.—Egg shaped and white, as its name indicates. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LANDRETHS' SOUTHERN SNOW-WHITE GLOBE.—Considered by those who best know it as a desirable sort for table or stock for Autumn and early Winter use. Color, pure white; shape round, size large, solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip. Producing a great weight to the acre. Our experience as seedsmen establishes the fact that this sort is rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late Winter and Spring variety. In the Autumn and early Winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an Apple by keeping. We recommend this to stock breeders for early feeding, also for sowing *at seasons too late* to secure a crop of Ruta Bagas. It is productive, hardy, and eclipses the Norfolk, the Stone or the Pomeranean. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW STONE.—A round yellow, green-topped variety, resembling the Amber Globe, but not reaching so large a size. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

GOLDEN BALL.—A small Yellow Turnip of second size, early and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

POMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE.—A free-growing, rough-leaved sort useful for both table and stock. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

COW-HORN (LARGE CROPPER).—This variety is pure white, excepting a dash of green at the crown, and in shape is long like the Carrot. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

LARGE NORFOLK.—Recommended especially for stock-feeding. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE STONE.—Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

WHITE GLOBE.—Valuable for cattle food. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMBER GLOBE, GREEN CROWNED.—This, which we introduced in 1863, is almost indispensable in every rural household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

AMBER GLOBE, RED CROWNED.—A selection from the older green-crowned Amber Globe. The same in all valuable particulars, but more ornamental by reason of the contrast in colors of yellow and red. This variety is more nutritious than the White Globe. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN, OR SCOTCH YELLOW.—This is a highly approved CATTLE TURNIP, attaining a large size. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SOUTHERN PRIZE.—*True strain of the favorite Turnip for Greens in Virginia and the Carolinas. Valued also for its bulb. Our stock is from seed obtained from the originator. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.*

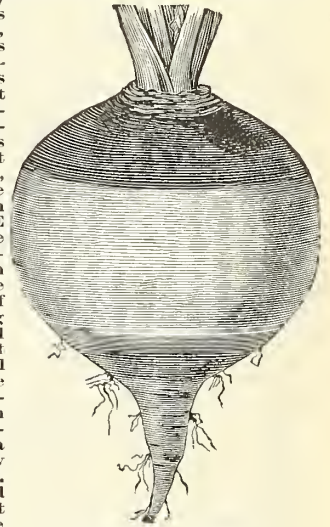
LANDRETHS' IMPROVED YELLOW-FLESHED PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA.—A hardy, ovoid-rooted sort of heavy cropping habit—flesh yellow, solid, crown deep purple, foliage vigorous. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

CHAMPION SWEDE, OR YELLOW RUTA BAGA (IMPORTED).—A superior English-grown Ruta Baga, but not equal to the Bloomsdale Swede. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

DIXIE LAND.—A new form of Turnip for Winter Greens and also an excellent root for table use. No variety producing tops so entirely proof against frost. The foliage a deep blue green, the root oval, smooth, white and tender; destined to supersede the Seven Top, being more hardy, as productive of leaf for Winter Greens, with additional advantage of producing a large white bulb. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

BLOOMSDALE SWEDE, or RUTA BAGA (Maturing in 90

Days.—There are probably 50 so-called forms or varieties of Purple-Top Ruta Bagas, some quite similar, others widely differing. The *Bloomsdale* is quite wonderful in its fine breeding. In nothing that we offer are the effects in selection and in careful breeding so apparent as in this Ruta Baga. It appears almost as a plant of a distinct family, so far removed is it from the necky or tap-rooted English forms. The *BLOOMSDALE* is delicate in texture, purple crowned, golden skinned, almost perfectly globular in form and earlier to mature than any other known form of Ruta Baga. The leaves spring directly out of a rounded crown, the small rat-tail root terminating a symmetrical base. Nothing like it can be seen among the English varieties. We have had them over and over again. It compares with other Swedes as a well-bred, short-horn cow compares with a scrub cow. The *Bloomsdale Swede* will be found not only the best cattle-feeding Turnip, but the best Turnip for table use during Winter, being of fine texture and of fine flavor. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.



BLOOMSDALE SWEDE.

SEVEN-TOP (FOR GREENS OR SALADS).—This, the hardest of all sorts, may be left standing in the open ground during Winter as far north as Philadelphia. In the Southern States it yields, in the Spring, abundant foliage for boiling with cured meats, and is in much demand. Pkts. 5c. and 10c.; per oz. 10c.

SWEET POTATO SUGAR

- ✱ The Sugar Beet Belt, as are designated those portions of the United States where the Beet can be
- ✱ grown sufficiently rich in sugar to warrant its manufacture, is situated north of Central New York and
- ✱ extends across the northern parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and then through Iowa and southwest
- ✱ over portions of Utah and into California. It will be observed that through climatic conditions the
- ✱ States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and all others south are without the opportunity
- ✱ of Beet Sugar manufacture; but why cannot the manufacture of sugar be pursued in these States from
- ✱ the Sweet Potato? Even now the Sweet Potato and the Yam, of which five tons can be raised to the
- ✱ acre, are very rich in sugar, and they can be so improved by selection, as was done in the case of the
- ✱ Beet, as to much more than double its sugar contents, raising it from five per cent. to eighteen and
- ✱ even twenty per cent. of sugar.

THE
MELON
LOUSE.

Once this insect has partially covered a field there is not one chance in a thousand of saving the crop. Better plow it under and try something else. In garden culture, where there may be only a few vines, they may be saved by spraying with kerosene emulsion or by placing tight boxes over the vines and fumigating them with sulphur or a pint of bisulphide of carbon, treating each vine.

POTATO.

Solanum tuberosum—Pomme de terre—Kartoffel—Patatas papa.

One Quarter Bushel of Eyes will Plant 100 Yards. An Acre will Yield from 100 to 400 Bushels.

We here record our protest against the expression "Irish Potatoes" as applied to any of the many forms of round or Kidney Potatoes, the plant being a native American, found growing wild from Arizona to Chili.

New varieties of Potatoes are alone derived from the true seed, which is obtained from the seed balls; these seed balls are generally borne upon late varieties. The development of new varieties of valuable qualities is tiresome and disappointing, as often ten years of labor may not bring a single truly valuable sort. It is, however, a matter of chance, and the first experiment may develop a novelty of the highest merit.

POTATO SEED. The Potato, as ordinarily propagated, is not grown from the seed, but from the tuber, a cutting of which resembles a graft or bud from a tree, and perpetuates the good or bad qualities of the parent. The true seed, which is borne in a seed-pod following the blossom, is very seldom seen, is very difficult to gather, and consequently is very expensive. In appearance resembles a Tomato seed of about one-tenth development, the Potato belonging to the Tomato family. The seed germinates very easily, and the plants can be cultivated by any one, producing tubers the first year about the size of buck-shot; these, planted the second year, double in bulk, and after about three or four years become of edible size. As entirely new sorts are thus produced, the cultivation is very interesting and often profitable. Per pkt. 30c.

BARRELS. The barrels we ship in are round hooped, full diameter and standard measure. Potatoes are generally sold in flat-hooped, straight-sided, undersized barrels, which no more have the capacity of a standard barrel than a peach basket that of a bushel, from which it has been gradually reduced. It is the practice with some seedsmen to purchase their Potatoes in full-sized barrels, and, transferring to small barrels, sell at a double profit. A barrel of Potatoes that does not weigh, when put up, 160 pounds net, is a fraud, unless sold as a small barrel.

Our stock of Potatoes, which we send out, has gained us much celebrity for purity and good measure. Do not buy Seed Potatoes affected with the blight.

Prices, Day of Publication of this Catalogue.

IRISH COBBLER (A NEW SORT).—Very productive, matures ahead of the Early Ohio. Shape chunky, eyes strong and deeply set, skin netted, flesh white, quality very superior. Don't fail to get it. See illustration. Per bush. \$1.75.

EARLY OHIO.—This sort has a reputation as being very valuable, because of its astonishing productiveness as a first early. In demand by market gardeners. Per bush. \$1.50.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ROSE.—Very early and productive. Preserving the original character and quality of the Rose. Per bush. \$1.35.

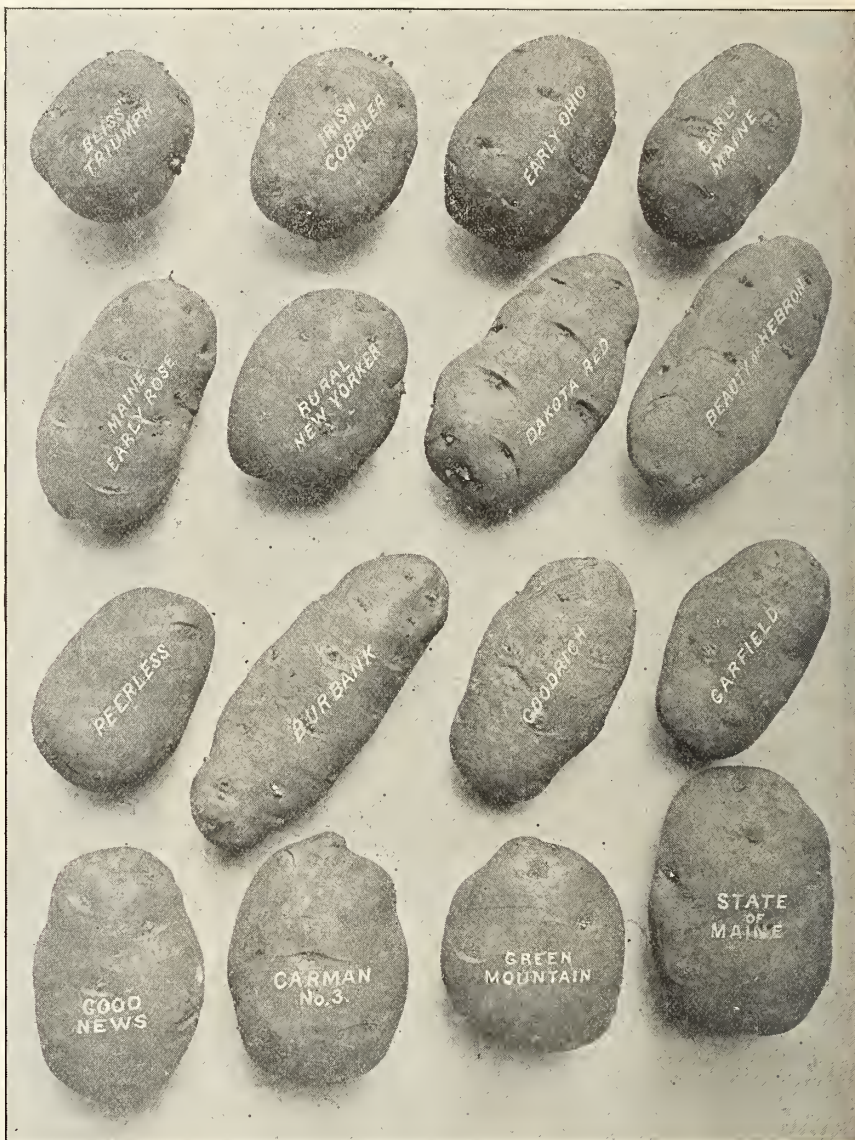
EXTRA EARLY VERMONT.—Same character as the Early Rose. Said to be somewhat earlier. Per bush. \$1.25.

EARLY ROSE.—A well-known variety. Early, remarkably good flavor, solid, very productive, bluish skin, white flesh; a very good keeper. Per bush. \$1.25.

FREEMAN.—Very productive; oval in form, russet in color, flesh white and of fine grain and best flavor. Very early and a long keeper; of good eating quality when half grown as when fully matured. So early as to have produced edible tubers forty days from planting. Per bush. \$1.75.

LANDRETHS' GARFIELD (NEW).—A seedling of Early Vermont hybridized with Excelsior. In form flattened, resembling the first, and in quality and color the second. Later than the Vermont, larger and more productive. Vines stocky, tubers produced closely about the root and uniformly large. Tubers, when raw, without excess of moisture, indicating freedom from a soggy character. Starchy qualities strongly developed. Tuber, when cooked, pure white, fine grained, mealy and extraordinarily fine. As a market variety it is very showy, superior to either of its parents or the Snowflake. We have had specimens from Idaho weighing from one and a half to two pounds. Per bush. \$1.75.

PEERLESS.—An excellent Potato for general crop. Large size, very productive, good quality, white skin and flesh. Per bush. \$1.35.



GREEN MOUNTAIN.—Ninety-fourfold have been produced, or 235 bushels from two and a half bushels planted. This Potato possesses many good qualities, among which may be specially noted its power of resistance to drought, its productiveness of tubers of uniform size and appearance, its thrift on poor soil without much fertilization, its freedom from disease before digging and freedom from rot in the cellar, its admirable keeping qualities till new crop Potatoes succeed it. Per bush. \$1.75.

SNOWFLAKE.—Medium early, very productive, pure white flesh, mealy and good flavor. Per bush. \$1.35.

MAMMOTH PEARL.—Per bush. \$1.35.

DAKOTA RED.—Large, long and wedge shaped. Thrives well on either sandy or clay soils. Tastes much like the Peach Blow; solid, mealy and fine grained. Enormous yields are reported of this variety. Per bush. \$1.35.

LANDRETHS' STATE OF MAINE (NEW).—Resulting from the impregnation of the early Vermont by pollen from the Peerless, the cross combining the desirable features of each of the parents. The tuber over medium size, form cylindrical, slightly elongated; the flesh snow white and crystalline or mealy; the flavor nutty and unsurpassed. The vine erect in growth, with glossy leaf, not attractive to bugs. Tubers spread out in the hill like those of the Early Vermont; medium early. Per bush, \$1.75.

BLISS' TRIUMPH.—One of the earliest Potatoes; chunky in shape, medium size, pink skin. An exceedingly fine sort. Per bush, \$1.35.

EARLY MAINE.—A small variety of the Maine Early Rose, a few days earlier to ripen. Hardy in constitution. Per bush, \$1.35.

MAINE EARLY ROSE.—A large form of the Early Maine. Productive, showy, of best quality. Per bush, \$1.35.

RURAL NEW YORKER.—Very popular, heavy yielder, handsome tuber, early to ripen. Per bush, \$1.35.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON.—Early, good quality, a favorite for family use. Per bush, \$1.35.

EARLY GOODRICH.—Extra early in habit, quite productive, form oblong, skin white and mealy, flavor excellent. Per bush, \$1.35.

BURBANK'S SEEDLING.—Per bush, \$1.35.

CARMAN No. 3.—Fine, very profitable, big yielder; late, very showy. Per bush, \$1.50.

GOOD NEWS.—Very large and productive, excellent quality. Per bush, \$2.25.

ALL OTHER STANDARD VARIETIES UPON APPLICATION.

SWEET POTATOES.

Convolvulus Batatas.

Sweet Potatoes succeed best in light, sandy soil, and from such their keeping qualities are best. Stable manure is the best fertilizer. To obtain the sprouts the entire Potatoes are planted in beds, say five to six feet wide and as long as required, the bed being opened twenty inches deep, filled in with stable manure and covered with four inches of sand. The Potatoes are placed upon the sand at four by four inches apart and covered with an inch of sand. This is covered with old hay or trash till the sprouts appear, when more sand is added till it be four inches in depth on top of the Potatoes. The sprouts must be detached from the tubers without disturbing them. To do this hold the tuber in place with the left hand while the sprout is taken with the right. The sprouts are transplanted to the field and placed in rows at four feet apart, by two feet in the row. Cultivation continues as needed until stopped by the running of the vines. The prices obtained for Sweet Potatoes in the early season are sometimes as high as \$4 per hushel, from which they fall to 50 cents as a minimum. The Winter prices are generally better than harvest prices.

YELLOW JERSEY. A leading sort. Per bush, \$1.50.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—(READY IN JUNE).—Per 100, 25c.; per 1000, \$2.00.

HORSE-RADISH.

Cochlearia armoracia—*Rafort Sauvage*—*Weerettiig*—*Taramago*.

This plant seldom producing seed, is propagated from sets cut from old roots, and in market garden culture nearly always planted as a succession to a Spring crop, which by time of removal leaves the Horse-radish well established. The sets are planted in rows of about two feet by eighteen inches, frequently among Spring Cabbage. Holes are made with a long planting-stick into which are dropped the Horse-radish sets to a depth that the crown will be three inches under the surface. It will only succeed in highly fertilized land, and each year should be planted afresh. In garden culture the sets are sometimes planted in the upper end of round drain tiles sunk into the ground and filled with earth, the Radish root being thus directed straight downwards. Yield about 150 hushels to the acre. Sets, per doz., 10c.; per 100, 50c.; per 1000, \$3.

RAPE—DWARF ESSEX.

This plant is becoming more generally cultivated by American farmers, following the example of the English sheep and cattle farmers. It produces quite thirty to forty tons per acre of a most excellent food for sheep or horned cattle or swine. It may be sown at any time from June till August, broadcast, five pounds of seed to the acre, or in drills two and a half feet apart, four pounds per acre.

Essex Rape is also of great value as a green crop to plow under as a manure. Eastern, Southern and Middle States farmers should not lag behind their Western colleagues in the adoption of new methods. They do, however, as is evidenced by the tons of seed of Essex Rape used in the West to the pounds used in the East, just as in the case of a number of other plants used for green forage, for hay and for green manuring, in which cases the West, though some people call it "wild and woolly," is far ahead of the other sections. Per pound, 12c.; per 100 pounds, \$11.

ROOTS FOR CATTLE.

An English farmer—and he is the best in the world—would no more think of carrying his cattle through the Winter months without a regular daily ration of roots than he would think of cutting down his three meals to two, and any one acquainted with John Bull knows he would not do that. The roots are grown as a food and as an alternative, and his cattle show their keep. But what per cent. of American farmers feed roots to their cattle? Not ten in one hundred. Why? Partially because Indian Corn is plentiful and cheap, partially because corn-fodder and hay are cheap, but principally because American farmers will not go to the trouble to grow a crop requiring the nicety of tillage, delicacy of seeding, thoroughness of weeding and cultivation which is necessary to success with a crop of Mangels, Carrots or Ruta Bagas, as these processes are more intense than the methods of growing Corn, Wheat and Potatoes, and he seems afraid to venture into unknown depths. This is not creditable to American farmers, who, among all men, need to diversify their operations rather than to continue to limit them to routine systems or methods of their fathers. Systems of agriculture should advance as does art, science and manufacture; but, alas, agriculture makes progress slowly because its best examples are not followed. Therefore, grow Beets, Carrots, Turnips, and give your cattle, horses, sheep and swine sweet, succulent food which will keep them in health and fatten them.

LAWN WEEDS. Each section of the country has its own weeds natural to it, but all sections seem to have some of the same, as the White Daisy, Plantain, Chickweed, Dandelion, Sorrel, Purslane, Shepherd's Purse, Carpet Weed, Creeping Veronica, Pig Weed, and Goose Foot. As a rule in preparing land for Lawn Grass the soil is better plowed and put into better tilth than for ordinary crops, thus bringing to the surface seeds of weeds which have long slumbered, which when burst into life are supposed by unthinking people to be in the Grass Seed. Quite true, this might be the case, but not always so. The origin of the Seed should always be considered.

The Dingley Tariff Law on Farm Products.

(IN EFFECT JULY 24, 1897.)

LIVE ANIMALS.

Horn cattle, if less than one year old, two dollars per head; if valued at not more than fourteen dollars per head, three dollars and seventy-five cents per head; if valued at over fourteen dollars per head, twenty-seven and one-half per cent. ad valorem. Swine, one dollar and fifty cents per head. Sheep, less than one year old, seventy-five cents per head; over one year old, one dollar and fifty cents per head. Horses and Mules, if valued at or less than one hundred and fifty dollars, thirty dollars per head; if valued at over one hundred and fifty dollars, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. Other live animals, twenty per cent. ad valorem.

OTHER FARM PRODUCTS.

Hops, twelve cents per pound. Cabbage, three cents per head. Onions, forty cents per hushel. Potatoes, twenty-five cents per hushel. Other Vegetables, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. Barley, thirty cents per hushel. Oats, fifteen cents per hushel. Corn, fifteen cents per hushel. Hay, four dollars per ton. Rye, ten cents per hushel. Wheat, twenty-five cents per hushel. Buckwheat, fifteen cents per hushel. Rice, two cents per pound. Eggs, five cents per dozen. Cider, five cents per gallon. Honey, twenty cents per gallon. Seed Beans, forty-five cents per bushel of sixty pounds. Seed Peas, forty cents per hushel. Garden seeds, thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Garden Seeds at thirty per cent. are given less protection than the ordinary products of the farm, as can easily be seen by calculating the amount of duty on their value. Oats, for instance, has about seventy per cent. protection and Rice one hundred per cent.

Lawn Grass

EMERALD GREEN GRASS MIXTURE.

SIXTY POUNDS SEED TO THE ACRE.

for Parks, Croquet and Tennis Grounds, Cricket and Athletic fields.

The Landreth Lawn Grass Mixture which we offer should not be compared with the cheaper preparations advertised. Our prescription is of the best chosen varieties, as respects color, texture and permanency, and will be found clear of weed seeds. Any one who purchases cheap, badly mixed Lawn Grass will soon realize that it was a poor investment, as the error will stand out for years in glaring ugliness.

Hints on Lawn Making.

Much of the success of Lawn making depends upon the preparation of the ground. The land must be well plowed or dug and harrowed or raked to secure thorough pulverization, and after being reduced to a perfectly even surface should be cleared of stumps, stones, roots and other impediments. The soil should then be made firm with a heavy roller and top dressed with a good fertilizer, unless the land had received an application of seven to eight tons of very short, well-rotted stable manure before plowing. We will here remark that stable manure is the best of all fertilizers, but there being some difficulty in obtaining it, and objections to its use on account of its offensive appearance and smell, we recommend in Landreth's Lawn Fertilizer a good grade of concentrated fertilizer. Six to seven hundred pounds to the acre of such mixture should be applied. The fertilizer should be lightly harrowed in upon the seed bed, as it will be lost to the young plants if buried much beneath the surface. After the harrowing the ground should be severely rolled, that the earth and seed may be brought into close contact. Our Lawn Grass Mixture should be sown at the rate of sixty pounds to the acre and rolled down. Sowing in September and October will be found most advantageous in latitudes south of Philadelphia; in more northerly locations Spring sowing is most successfully practiced, the work being done in April and May.

Annual seeds, natural to the soil, are certain to spring up before the young grass becomes established, and an inexperienced person is likely to conclude that the weeds spring from weed seed in the grass seed, but all soils contain weed seeds, and upon tillage they are certain to vegetate. The weeds as they become large enough may be cut down or pulled up; after the first year their growth will cease. Frequent rolling is advantageous in producing a good Lawn by solidifying the soil, harassing insects and other vermin, and improving the level of the surface.

Students of agriculture will find the volume on the "Grasses of North America," by Professor W. J. Beale, of much value in assisting them in this interesting study.

On all Lawns will regularly appear, in greater or less numbers, a lot of interlopers, such as Buttercups, Plantains and Dandelions, all from seeds natural to the soil. These uninvited guests should always be dug out, otherwise subsequent labor will be increased one hundredfold by their seeding. Lawns may be advantageously dressed with stable manure in December, the long strawy portions being removed in March.

On those portions of Lawns as around the house, where an immediate result in grass effect is desired, sod may be used. Fair sod can generally be had on roadsides, and if

carefully taken up and when laid down accurately jointed and solidified, and covered with half an inch of rich compost, it will at once start off and very soon be as much a fixture as the adjoining trees and shrubs.

Lawn Grass of good quality should produce a fair mat of herbage in from seventy to ninety days.

Some parties offering Lawn Grass at a low price are using the so-called Canada Blue Grass, which is not only worthless, but a pest and difficult to eradicate.

Some people, after seeding a piece of land with Lawn Grass, expect to see a green mat in two or three weeks, but in this they are unreasonable, as the better varieties of grass are slow to produce effect, and when an effect is quickly developed it is at the expense of adaptability and permanency. For instance, a fine mat of green color can be had in two weeks from a heavy sowing of White Clover, something very effective and pleasing to the eye, but Clover is not a Grass and is not suitable for Lawns, failing to produce that velvet-like effect, the result of the growth of the erect leaves produced by the best grasses, which habit fits them to quickly recover after mowing.

Manures or fertilizers for Lawns may be of many combinations. We recommend to those who prefer to do their own mixing a compound of

300 pounds of superphosphate, costing say	\$5 00
300 pounds dried meat, blood or fish, at	6 00
400 pounds refuse common salt, at	1 00

Or say per acre \$12 00

The quantity of the two first may be doubled to advantage, or even made stronger, as Grass will stand almost any amount of fertilizer.

The common salt used as an alternative and solvent will be found, through its affinity for moisture, to have a decided influence in keeping up the emerald green condition so desirable on a perfect Lawn. On growing Grass not more than three bushels to the acre should be applied in a season, and then best during a rain—never under a hot sun.

Grass for Surface Effect.

This prescription consists of 100 parts, divided in such proportion between those grasses which our observation has indicated as best for general park effect, as respects color, density of herbage, vigor, quick recuperation after mowing and permanency. The seeds used are all well cleaned, and we believe them to be pure and of full vitality, and all persons using them are certain to secure a stand, provided the land be properly prepared and the seed sown at the proper time and at the right depth, and provided

there be sufficient rainfall to germinate the seed. We cannot be responsible for the errors of the inexperienced. A pound of seed will sow a space 20 x 20 feet, or say 400 square feet. Sixty pounds will sow an acre, but we recommend seventy or eighty pounds. **Price per pound, 20 cents.**

Grass to Resist Tramping on Athletic Grounds.

This prescription is also of 100 parts, but differs from our Park Lawn Grass in the list of varieties, a proportion of such sorts being here added as to better stand the wear and tear of tramping consequent upon games of Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse and Baseball.

A pound will sow a space 20 x 20 feet, or say 400 square feet. Sixty pounds will sow an acre, but we recommend seventy or eighty pounds. **Price per pound, 25 cents.**

Old Lawns much in decay had best be plowed up, leveled up and resown, but often this course is not convenient, certainly not if the Lawn can be renovated by a system taking less time. In that case, when prompt results are desirable, the old sod should be well combed by a harrow to tear out the dried Grass and easily extracted dead roots. This operation also breaks the earth, putting it in a pulverized condition to receive seed, which may be sown broadcast, and, falling between the living Grass, roots into the friable and fresh soil, and is at once in position to germinate and occupy the space. On many Lawns cut with the lawn mower there appear many pests—the Creeping Veronica and the Mouse-Eared Chickweed being prominent—which crowd out desirable Grasses and mar the appearance of the sward. Under such circumstances it is advised to break up the parts affected and sow with seed of the Sheep Fescue, which will admit of such close cutting as to destroy all pestiferous plants. The seed of Sheep Fescue costs about **12 cents per pound.**

Grass for Shady Places.

Landreth's mixture of varieties produces a reliable stand under dense shade of either pine or hard wood trees in positions where all other Grasses may have failed. Sixty pounds should be sown to the acre; or, say one pound on a space 20 x 20 feet, or in proportion for other dimensions. **Price per pound, 20 cents.**

Bermuda Grass.

This we have taken out of our list, and discontinue to keep the seed because purchasers do not or will not understand that never more than ten per cent. of it will grow sown under the usual conditions. In the past, while attempting to favor those who wanted this seed, we have had to take all sorts of blame for its natural failures to grow, charges by those who know nothing of what they wrote.

Grasses.

The difference in the rapidity of the growth of Grasses, their quality and their durability are subjects not only of much interest, but of the utmost importance, yet the general agricultural public knows very little about Grass. Farmers study closely the habits of different varieties of Corn, Wheat or Barley, but beyond two or three varieties of Clover, one each of Timothy, Orchard, Blue and Herds Grass, how little is known by the average farmer of Grasses however well he may be informed in matters connected with the large seeding cereals.

Grasses are grown for three purposes:—1st, pasturage; 2d, hay; 3d, rest for the land and its invigoration.

To know what is best to do, whichever of these purposes be intended, is a test of agricultural capability, especially as the difference in soils makes the decision double difficult. However, there are farmers who have made a study of Grasses on various soils, and these men stand head and shoulders above those who have never learned anything of this most interesting agricultural subject. Each farmer should experiment for himself, especially as it is easily done. Send for a pound of such sorts as may be of interest, and sow the seed on your own farm. We suggest that the farmer mark out a long bed across a field, like a ribbon, the bed say six to eight feet wide, with an alley or path on each side, and divide it into as many blocks or sections as he has varieties to test. Sow the seed of all the same day. Mark each plot with a strong label, and give the same attention to all, and at the end of three years he will have an object lesson invaluable to himself and his neighbors, for the whole question of Grass is one based upon experiment and practiced observation on one's own soil.

A VELVET SOD.

Any one can have it; corporations don't control it. It will grow in the back yard of a city house as well as in the front. It will grow in the village as well as in the meadow or on the hillside. It is the world-wide covering of the earth, as beautiful as flowers, more durable, less costly, nature's own blanket over the rocky soil. No trouble to prepare the soil to receive the seed, always a fair certainty of its growing, and when established a thing of beauty and a joy.

There exists no reason for unsightly, bare spots in yard or lawn, no reason except indifference to the beautiful, a want of energy, a want of system. Let none of these charges rest against you, reader, but put down Grass Seed wherever it is wanted, and rest assured you will be amply repaid in the satisfaction of having beautified your grounds, and of having set an example of good taste. Read page 46.

LANDRETHS' DATED GARDEN SEEDS

Are Garden Seeds in paper packets stamped with the date of the year during which the Seed is to be planted. The dating is done as a safeguard in the interest of the purchaser; a precaution that he shall get only fresh seeds. Packets bearing an extinct date will not sell readily. Seed packets of other seedsmen, not dated, are offered for sale for successive years till finally sold to some one after the Seeds have more or less deteriorated in vitality, perhaps lost entirely their power of germination.

Landreth's Seed packets to be planted in 1898 are stamped with the date 1898. Get these. Don't take any other, as you cannot tell how long the Seed has been put up. When the year of date on Landreth's papers has passed the papers are all burned. In Landreth's you always get fresh Seeds.

SUGGESTIVE PRICES.

Grass, Agricultural Seeds and Sundries.

THESE PRICES CONSTANTLY SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS—THEREFORE, MERELY SUGGESTIVE.

Our customers may always depend upon getting the lowest prevailing prices. If you do not see what you want, ask your merchant to write to us about it, or you drop us a postal card. Latest Quotations promptly given upon application. Postage extra—at the rate of 8 cents per pound or 1 cent per two ounces.

BARLEY.

Winter	per bush.	\$1.50
Two Rowed, or Spring	per bush.	1.25

BIRD SEED AND FOODS.

Canary Bird Seed, Mixed	per bush.		per lb.	10
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We offer Original Sealed Packages of Mixed Bird Seed at 10 cents per pound. Postage 8 cents extra if sent by mail.

The packages contain a mixture of Canary, Hemp, Millet and Rape Seed. The combination of these feeding substances will be found to be in correct proportion, and to comprise everything necessary to the sustenance of Cage Birds. Bird Seeds in Landreth's packages have proved very satisfactory to owners of valuable birds often injured by the feeding of foul, fermented or dusty seeds.

Canary Seed, Unmixed	per bush.		per lb.	10
Cuttlefish Bone	per oz.	5c.	per lb.	20
Gravel, Red (for birds)	per pkg.	5		
“ White (for birds)	per pkg.	5		
Hemp Seed	per bush.		per pt.	8
Lettuce Seed	per lb.	25		
Maw Seed	per lb.	15		
Millet, Bird	per bush.		per pt.	5
Mocking Bird Food (screw-top bottle)	per bottle	30		
Rape, English	per bush.		per pt.	10
Rape, German Summer	per bush.		per pt.	10
Rice, Unhulled, for Java Sparrows	per bush.		per pt.	10
Rice, Wild	per lb.	20		
Song Restorer	per bottle	20		
American Developing Food	per pkg.	25		
Cassel's Roup Preparation	per pkg.	40		
Cheltenham Poultry Food	5-lb. box	\$1.25	1-lb. pkg.	30
Coarse Ground Bone	per 100 lbs.	\$2.00	per lb.	5
E. P. Poultry Powder	per pkg.	15		
Gape Wires	each	10		
Haven's Climax Condition Powder	per pkg.	25		
Imperial Egg Food	per pkg.	50		
Meat Scraps	per 100 lbs.	\$3.00	per lb.	4
Oyster Shells Ground	bag 200 lbs.	\$1.50	5-lb. pkg.	10
“ “ Fine Ground	per 100 lbs.	\$1.25	per lb.	5
Pratt's Poultry Food	per pkg.	25		
Prepared Meat	per lb.	3		

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen	per bush.		per qt.	10
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BUCKWHEAT.

Common	per bush.	\$1.20	per qt.	10
Japanese.—Earlier than the Silver Hull, seed larger, color rich brown, producing fine flour, habit of vine branching and spreading	per bush.	\$1.10	per qt.	10
Silver Hull, Pure.—A large producer	per bush.	\$1.20	per qt.	10

CASTOR BEANS.

For Oil	per qt.	35
Ornamental (see p. 8)	per lb.	35

COTTON SEED.

We will not attempt a description of the Cotton plant or varieties, but be satisfied to simply announce that we have for sale the following varieties, which we offer at attached prices:

Extra Early Carolina	per bush.	\$4.25	per lb.	35
New Orleans	per lb.	30		
Sea Island	per bush.	\$4.50	per lb.	20
Upland	per bush.	\$4.00	per lb.	30

CLOVER SEEDS.

White Dutch Clover (*Trifolium Repens*).—Not a heavy producer of hay, but invaluable in permanent pastures. Will grow on any soil, but luxuriates in damp locations and in damp seasons. It is very persistent in growth on rich soils, affording rare feed, but on thin soils will not succeed. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre . . . per lb. 24

Alfalfa or Lucerne (*Medicago Sativa*).—One of the most valuable among the Clovers. Standing for years, shooting its roots downward till they are ten to fifteen feet below the surface, it resists the driest weather, and when every blade of grass droops for want of moisture, it holds up fresh and green as in genial Spring. It does not succeed on compact clay nor on land with impermeable subsoil. Far from exhausting land it increases fertility, as has been fully established. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 12

Alsike Clover (*Trifolium Hybridum*).—The earliest large Clover. Possibly a hybrid between the Red and White, possessing qualities common to both; productive, sweet, extremely valuable both for pasturage or soiling. Clover-sick lands will sometimes produce fine crops of Alsike, which lands, after three years in Alsike, and an intermediate grain crop, will again produce Red Clover. The flowers are a distinct light pink, and afford fine pasturage for bees. This Clover seeds itself freely the first year and every year. Sow 12 lbs. to the acre per lb. 14

Japan Clover (*Lespedeza Striata*).—15 lbs. to acre per lb. 35

Red Clover, Mammoth per bush. (60 lbs.) \$7.00; per qt. 40

Red Clover (*Trifolium Pratense*). This is the most widely cultivated of the pastoral plants; loosening the soil and admitting the air and drawing up and storing away near the surface the valuable principles scattered in the earth beneath, it is regarded as one of the best of vegetable fertilizers, as well as a cattle food of the highest merit. Its luxuriant foliage, by shade, increases the fertility of the earth and smothers noxious weeds. It is a lime plant and does best on stiff loams. Its habit of growth is rapid, and, though naturally a biennial, may, by close pasturage, be made to last three or more years. Sow in Autumn, south of the Potomac or Ohio, and in Spring in Northern States. Sow 16 lbs. to the acre per bush (60 lbs.) \$5.75; per qt. 30

Sain Foin (*Onobrychis Sativa*).—This (not a Clover) in some sections is an important foliage plant, producing an immense quantity of green food, and, under favorable conditions, large crops of hay. It requires a lime soil and will not succeed north of the Potomac or Ohio. The seeds are of high value as food for fowls. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 12

Scarlet or Crimson Clover (*Trifolium Incarnatum*).—This Clover is very popular with the farmers of Delaware, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is being recognized throughout the West and South as a necessary and valuable addition to economical farming. May be sown at any time from May to October. Sown early, the first growth is available for pasture in the Fall, and still make a good crop of hay the following Spring, or may be turned under for Corn or other crops, and for that purpose is said to be even more valuable than the ordinary Red Clover. Rooting very deep, it supplies nitrogen and potash largely to the soil. Will grow a heavy crop of hay or seed on the poorest land. Sow 15 lbs. to acre. Horses and cattle are fond of the hay, which should be cut as soon as in full bloom. Taken altogether, the Scarlet or Crimson Clover is a great boon to the farming community per bush. (60 lbs.) \$2.75; per lb. 6

GRASS SEEDS.

- Bromus Inermis.**—A strong-growing grass of the arid plains of Russia, thriving on lands too dry for other sorts. When grown on good soil it yields enormous crops. Its habit is to make strong tufts and to hold its color till after hard frost. Its vigorous character makes it a good grass for embankments. Its foliage is like rye, long, straight, broad, soft, light in color. Stronger than Orchard Grass. The seed stalks reach 2 to 4 feet in height, closely set with long leaves. The seed is borne after the manner of oats. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per lb. \$0.15
- Bent Grass, Rhode Island (*Agrostis Canina*).**—Resembles Herds Grass, forming a fine turf even on thin soils. Doing especially well in salt atmospheres. The only Lawn Grass used at Newport. So similar to Herds Grass as to be almost indistinguishable. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per bush. \$2.25; per lb. 25
- Bent Grass, Creeping (*Agrostis Stolonifera*).**—Florin, a good soil binder, does well on damp land. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre . . . per lb. 20
- Blue Grass, Canada (*Poa Compressa*).**—For dry soils, sow 35 lbs. to the acre per lb. 25
- Blue Grass, Kentucky (*Poa Pratensis*).**—This is a pasture Grass of high merit, the earliest to start in Spring and continuing green far into the Winter. Though it makes fine quality hay it is not to be recommended for that purpose, being a light cropper. Its uniform growth and its beautiful habit and color make it desirable for lawns. It requires more time than other Grasses to become established, but is the longest living of all. It flourishes best in limestone lands. Root of creeping habit, overpowering weeds. Only flowers once a year. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre . per bush. (14 lbs.) 1.75
- Blue Grass, Texas (*Poa Arachnifera*).**—This does well in the Gulf States, where by many it is considered superior to Kentucky Blue Grass. Once established in a favorite situation it becomes permanent per lb. 2.75
- Clovers.**—See page 48.
- Crested Dog's Tail (*Cynosurus Cristatus*).**—Foliage deep green, lustrous, long, narrow, soft; a deep rooter. A fine lawn grass, invaluable in pastures. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre per lb. 30
- Dutch Grass (*Arunda Arenaria*).**—Use as Land Grass to stop drifting per lb. 2.50
- Fescue Grass, Hard (*Festuca Duriscula*).**—Does well on damp ground or in salt atmosphere; good for pasturage; retains its green color during drought. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 12
- Fescue Grass, Meadow (*Festuca Pratensis*).**—The English Bent Grass. A perennial Grass of good quality; grows well in nearly all situations, wet or dry, hill or bottom land. Has round, smooth stems, two or three feet high, lustrous deep green leaves. In mountain lands of Virginia said to grow six feet high, foliage broad. The numerous fibrous roots penetrate good soil twelve to fifteen inches; makes good hay; also a permanent pasture, especially in the South. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre, broadcast per lb. 14
- Fescue Grass, Sheep's (*Festuca Ovina*).**—Most diminutive of cultivated grasses, leaves, narrow or hair-like, grows in tufts, does well on dry soils or on rocky ledges, used in Lawn Grass. Sow 35 lbs. to the acre per lb. 12
- Foxtail, Meadow (*Alopecurus Pratensis*).**—Resembles Timothy, but two weeks earlier to cut for hay; very hardy, does well under shade, large leaf producer. A spreading perennial of high favor in Europe; one of the earliest and best Grasses for permanent pasture. Habit coarse, but suitable for park purposes. Succeeds best on well-drained, rich, loamy or clayey soils; makes excellent hay and should be included in all permanent pastures. Better for pasturage than for hay. Its merits are earliness, quality and quantity. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre per lb. 20
- Herds, or Red Top Grass (*Agrostis Vulgaris*).**—A good perennial Grass, generally sown on permanent pastures. It succeeds Clover and Timothy when they have died out. Does well on any soil, but best on moist land. Takes two years to become established. If kept fed down close it is a good forage plant, but allowed to become rank it is wiry and innutritious. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. Per sack (50 lbs.) \$3.50; per bush. (10 lbs.) 85

- Johnson Grass (*Sorghum Halapense*).**—This has creeping, fleshy root stems. Valuable for holding soil where inclined to waste by rain per lb. \$0.10
- Meadow Grass, Oat (*Avena Elator*).**—Quick growing sort, strong broad leaf, roots deeply, starts early, the cut grass dries rapidly. Valuable in cold latitudes. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 20
- Meadow Grass, Rough Stalk (*Poa Trivialis*).**—Resembles Blue Grass; used in England for Lawns. Will flourish in dripping situations. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 30
- Meadow Grass, Wood (*Poa Nemoralis*).**—Deep green; valuable in shady places, makes a good turf, endures drought; good for Lawns. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per lb. 28
- Millet, Common.**—Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. per qt. 10
Per bush. (50 lbs.), \$1.25 per lb. 08
- Millet, French.**—Sow 50 lbs. to the acre per lb. 15
- Millet, Pearl or Cat Tail.**—Very productive, drill in 2 feet rows. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 15
- Millet, German (*Panicum Germanicum*).**—This is an improvement on Hungarian Grass if cut just as the leaves are turning. Under some circumstances it will yield half as much more to the acre. On Bloomsdale Farm, on one occasion, we cut thirteen tons of dry, clean hay from three acres. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Per bush. \$1.20 per qt. 10
- Millet, Hungarian (*Panicum Hungaricum*).**—An annual forage plant of celebrity. It germinates readily and withstands drought. It has numerous succulent leaves, broad and over a foot in length, the plant, in strong soil, reaching a height of three feet. Cut early it makes an excellent hay, but left to ripen seed it becomes hard and woody. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Per bush. \$1.00; per qt. 10
- Kafir Corn.**—One of the non-saccharine Sorghums. Drill in rows, cultivate like corn, blades make good fodder. Sow 10 lbs. to the acre per lb. 15
- Milo Maize, or Guinea, or Dhoura Corn.**—Thrives in driest localities, can be cut several times a season. Sow 6 lbs. to the acre per lb. 20
- Orchard Grass, or Rough Cocksfoot (*Dactylis Glomerata*).**—One of the most valuable of all the cultivated Grasses, blooming with the Red Clover and making with it an admirable hay. As a pasture Grass it is more productive than any other and does best under close feeding. It recovers rapidly. It stands drought better than any other Grass, keeping green and growing when others are dried up. In Summer it will grow more feed in a day than Blue Grass will in a week. It is disposed to grow in tussocks; a good preparation of the land, and uniform and liberal seeding is a good preventive. All kinds of stock are fond of it, and it yields an enormous quantity of hay of superior quality. It succeeds well in any soil, doing especially well in moist places. Should be sown in shady places and in all permanent pastures. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre per bush. of 12 lbs. 1.60
- Pasturage Grasses.**—The preparation of the land for Permanent Pasture is a labor that must not be slighted, and though farm work cannot be reduced to the nicety of Lawn Culture, we nevertheless direct attention to our directions on Lawn making, and would say that the nearer the directions are followed the greater the probability of success. It must, however, be borne in mind that a pasture sod cannot be obtained in one year.
- The judicious selection of grass seed for the creation of a durable pasture requires a knowledge obtained only by an intimate study of the habits of varieties as respects quality of herbage and vigor of constitution. Except in the Blue Grass sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, it is not sufficient always to select the one grass indigenous to the district, for it may not possess the double quality desirable for green pasturage and hay, for hardness and permanence, which combination of qualities and character is best found in a mixture of sorts. That prescription, to be thoroughly scientific, should be adapted to the geological composition of the soil, be it slaty, calcareous or alkaline, as well as the mechanical condition of the soil, be it sandy, loamy or clayey. These conditions vary so much that no one can attempt to be entirely exact in

CROP FAILURES.

These are the lot of every cultivator, whether novice or most experienced, because in many cases failures in the garden or field are the results of natural causes which no precautions can avert, as for instance very cold, damp, or dry soils, low temperature by day or night, or even frost, inducing check to growth, resulting in abnormal development, or heavy rains solidifying the soil so that seeds cannot push their way out nor young plants extend their rootlets, insect depredations above or below ground often entirely unseen, therefore incomprehensible to the unobservant; fungous growth, often microscopic, more difficult to detect than insect ravages, insidious diseases to leaf and root, simultaneously attacking entire fields, and destroying crops considered fairly out of danger, all these and others of origin beyond the prevention of man, often undetected until after serious if not fatal injury, and when recognized only partially within his powers of amelioration even though he be a scientific student in the particular lines of entomology, fungiology, microscopic and vegetable physiology in general.

In addition to these natural destructive influences of insects, both in the winged and larvæ stages and of fungous growth, are the one hundred or more forms which may appertain to crops, however well put in and cultivated, or the conditions unfavorable, first to germination and secondly to subsequent vigorous vegetation due to excess or want of moisture and heat. A want of fertility or ill-chosen manure, injurious influences upon the mechanical or chemical conditions of the soil consequent upon a previous crop, poor tillage of the soil preparatory to sowing, impractical seeding, and badly-chosen systems of cultivation.

Some people think any stupid can be a gardener. So he can. Alas, there are too many of them, as there are stupid men in other occupations, but these people are not familiar with the subject in its entirety. Let them try a Summer in the Vegetable or Flower garden, then they will quickly ascertain that all of gardening is not in fighting purslane or in picking potato bugs; they will find in no profession is there more to learn and a broader field for natural study opened to an observant and scientific mind than in the refining yet precarious pursuit of the gardener, whose operations are far more complex than those of the farmer. The farmer, while possibly looking for better types, does not scrutinize the soil products as intensely as the gardener whose ideal of perfection is never reached. To the vegetable grower new conditions never cease; surprises and failures are of every-day occurrence; his victory over the elements and all other adverse conditions is never completed up to the final moment, as in spite of all precautions, even then the work of an entire season may be entirely destroyed. No gardener receives sufficient remuneration for his labors and ventures; his repeated efforts to accomplish the next is impossible; his constant failures to succeed are not understood except by those of his own occupation. An absolute mental quality of the successful gardener is patience, as shown by a prompt readiness to replant two or three times when made necessary by crop failures.

a recommendation for grasses to be planted. We cannot more than undertake to prescribe for soils heavy, as clay or deep loam; medium, as light loam or peat; light, as sand, slate or gravel. We are prepared to furnish single grasses, or two or three in a mixture, to meet the requirements of any ordinary farm land for the production of hay; or, if permanent pasture is desired, we are prepared to furnish mixtures for soils either heavy or light.

Pasturage Mixture (FOR HEAVY SOILS).—Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription consists of 100 parts of such grasses as experience has indicated as productive of herbage and most durable on heavy soils per lb. \$0.25

Pasturage Mixture (FOR LIGHT SOILS). Forty pounds to the acre. This prescription of 100 pounds, divided into practical proportions between such varieties of grasses as proved by experience to be the best adapted for light soils, both as respects amount of leafy product and permanence per lb. 25

Rescue Grass (*Bromus Shradert*).—Does well on wet land and can be cut three times a year. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre per lb. 25

Rye Grass, Italian (*Lolium Italicum*).—This is a variation of the Perennial Rye Grass, being much earlier and far more rapid in growth, producing larger leaves, more succulent food and three times as much of it; it is not as durable. The leaves are long and soft; the foliage is a rich green, resembling rye, but lighter in color than the Perennial Rye Grass. It makes a great show, developing from seed the quickest of any of the valuable grasses. Is a stronger feeder, enduring any amount of irrigation or manure. Succeeds best in moist soil, and, in such, is the best grass for soiling, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritious crops. It is not suited for permanent pastures, for, though making a splendid appearance for one or two years, it then dies and leaves the land bare, having smothered out all other Grasses. Its strong germinative power, its rapid development, its luxuriant herbage, its hardy habit, its nutritive qualities, all point to it as a valuable Grass. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre per bush. (20 lbs.) 2.25

Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium Perenne*).—Long a stand-by among the best farmers of England. Leaves long, narrow and fine. Darker in color than the Italian, not more than half as large, and

slower to develop. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay and abundantly, but not equal to Orchard. It requires a moist climate, and, in such, stands for six or seven years. Perennial Rye Grass will resist overflow, and does well on sloping banks, as its roots are very fibrous and mat-like. It revels on deep tenacious soils. With Orchard, Timothy and Blue Grass in proper proportions is therefore formed a combination for permanent pastures possessing the chief merits of any prescription that can be drawn for pasturage, but it is not suitable for Lawns. The seed is always of certain germination. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre

per bush. (24 lbs.) \$2.00

Teosinte (*Reana Luxurians*) per oz. 15c.; per lb. 1.30

Timothy (*Phleum Pratense*).—As a Grass to cut for hay this is unsurpassed. It is coarse if allowed to ripen seed, but if cut in the bloom is bright and highly nutritious. If sown with clover, as is often practiced, it has to be cut before development, being later, and thus there is a loss in returns. It does best on loamy soils. It is a large producer, two or three tons of hay being frequently made; the aftermath is, however, light. It is keenly relished by all stock, especially horses, and is generally more free from dust than other hays. Sow to the acre, if sown alone, 15 lbs.

per bush. (45 lbs.) 2.00

Sweet-Scented Vernal Grass, Perennial (*Anthoxanthum Odoratum*).—One of the earliest in Spring and latest in Autumn. It is almost the only Grass that is fragrant, and to its presence our hay fields owe much of their charm. It has little nutritious properties in itself, but it is well known that on pasturages where it abounds the finest mutton is produced. It does best on light loams and medium sands, but dies out on black prairie soil. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre if sown alone per lb. 65

Vicia Villosa (*Hairy Vetch*).—A native of Russia. All animals eat it both green and cured. Difficult to cure; mostly used for feeding green, for silos, and for plowing under as a manure. Analysis demonstrates the plant to be of high value. It does not flourish in wet land, but needs considerable rain during its early growth. Broadcast 2 bushels to the acre in September and October in the South, and in April in the North per bush. 5.00

SUNDRIES

HOTBED CLOTH.

Extra Heavy, water proof per yd. \$0.20
Heavy per yd. 10½
Medium per yd. 8

IMPLEMENTS.

Insect Powder Guns, Large each 16
Insect Powder Guns, Small each 8
Paris Green Sifter each 20
Paris Green Sifter "Pecks" each 60
Water Bellows each 2.00
Mole Traps, Wrought Iron—Imported each 30
Mole Traps, Olmstead Pattern each 1.50
Mole Traps, Perfection Pattern each 2.00
Seed Drills, Mathew Pattern each 6.50
Seed Drills, New Model each 5.75
Seed Sower, Calhouns', Hand each 4.00
Seed Sower, Calhouns', Horse each 12.00
Wheel Hoes, Lee's, Hand each 4.50
Wheel Hoes, Lee's, Horse each 7.50

INSECTICIDES.

Carbolic Powder 1 lb. can, 20c.; 5 lb. can, 75c.; per lb. in bulk \$0.10
Granulated Tobacco and Sulphur in pkge., 25c. and 50c. each.
Hellebore, White Powdered ¼ lb. 10c.; ½ lb. 15c.; 1 lb. 25
London Purple per lb. 20
Paris Green ½ lb. pkge., 32c. 1b.; 1 lb. pkge., 30c. 1b.; 2, 3 and 5 lb. pkge., 28c. 1b.; 14 and 28 lb. pkge., 25c. 1b.
Persian Insect Powder per bottle, 15c.; per lb. 30
SLUGSHOT in bbls. only, 3c. per lb.; 100 lbs. \$4.00; 5-lb. pkge. 25
Thymo-Cresol, or Sheep Dip, in cans, per gal. \$2.00; ½ gal. 1.25
qt. 75c.; 8-oz. bottle 50c.; 4-oz. bottle 25c.
Tobacco Dust per 100 lbs. \$2.00; 1b. 5
Tobacco Stems, Granulated per bale \$2.00; per lb. 3
Tobacco Stems per bale of about 250 lbs. \$2.00; per lb. 3

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

English, in Bricks, of Unsurpassed Quality.
Per brick (of about 1½ lbs.) 15

CHILDREN'S GARDENS.

The NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL STATION advocates the establishing of Children's Gardens in connection with all Public Schools, and in connection with home-gardens, as a most practical method of developing in the youthful mind a love for vegetable nature and the study of natural science. This admirable suggestion is in the line of the school system of Germany, fully described in LANDRETH'S SEED CATALOGUE of 1885.

It was shown that in Germany every Public School in the rural districts had a garden, and every child was required to take a theoretical and practical care in its management.

Oh! how far ahead these Germans are of us Americans. We must not deceive ourselves. Unquestionably our rural School Systems are behind the age. Farmers should insist upon more able school boards, better teachers, better school-houses and appliances, and the incorporation in the lists of studies of a course on rural subjects.

Why should it be that the country boy and girl at the present period of the century should know no more of how plants grow and feed and perfect their seed than did their grandfathers one hundred years ago when it was impossible to obtain the information, because the science of the subject was not then developed? However, such is the case, and it is for progressive men to alter the conditions. Much success to the efforts of the New York Station. School boards and teachers can do no better work for the expanding of the minds of their charges than by planting an assortment of Seeds to produce a variety of plants to whose various styles of development the attention of the pupil can be directed.

Instructions being given how to prepare the earth, when to plant, how to plant, where to plant, what to plant, how the seed grows, how to water, how to cultivate and harvest. Reader, if you have any influence in the management of a country public school, advocate the planting of some seed, if only on a space ten feet square or along a garden wall, and that directions be given the teacher to give instructions to the children upon the subject of the growth of plants.

NEST EGGS.

Wainwright's Medicated	doz. 20c.; each	\$0.03
Porcelain	doz. 25c.; each	3
Woodward's Medicated	doz. 30c.; each	4

OATS.

Excelsior	per bush.	75
Pride	per bush.	60
Krobsteier.—A fine White Oat. Yields well and stands up well; grain full, long, with thin hull	per bush.	75
Russian White.—One of the best. A strong grower and good cropper, highly recommended as showy and profitable	per bush.	75
Surprise	per bush.	75
Southern Winter.—This remarkable Oat was first highly advertised by D. Landreth & Sons in 1869, and has since been largely cultivated by us upon our Virginia plantation. It will stand all ordinary Winters as far north as Philadelphia—this year there was a fine crop grown on Bloomsdale Farm, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and harvested July 1, three weeks ahead of Spring Oats. It produced nearly fifty bushels to the acre of grain weighing thirty-nine pounds to the bushel, equal to sixty-one legal weight bushels. Its quick maturity, due to its Autumn and early Spring growth, brings its cutting season two to three weeks ahead of Spring Oats and consequently ahead of the Autumn rains, often so injurious to the Oat crop. This Oat does well also as a Spring Oat. We sell these Oats in sacks of Seventy Pounds (sack included) at the price of		
Surprise	per bush.	75
Swedish	per bush.	75
Tartarian	per bush.	75
Welcome.—A white Oat, introduced several years ago. Early, heavy and productive; strong straw, growing five to six feet high, and making large stools; said to have yielded as much as ninety-seven bushels to the acre	per bush.	75
White Belgian.—A remarkably heavy and productive White Oat, attractive in appearance and in every way most desirable. Ten days ahead of most other varieties, and therefore ripening at a more convenient season	per bush.	75
Wide Awake	per bush.	75

ONION SETS.

See pages 33 and 34.

OSAGE ORANGE.

For Hedges	per bush. \$7.00; per lb.	40
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FIELD PEAS.

Sown for plowing in as Green Manures. Very valuable fertilizers.

Canada Field (3 feet)	per bush.	1.75
Cow Peas, or Southern Black Eye (5 to 6 feet)	per bush.	2.25
Cow Peas or Southern Clay Peas (5 to 6 feet)	per bush.	1.75

BARN-YARD MANURE.

A very active and durable fertilizer, rather a plant food, by some styled the King of Manures, but, like other Kings, it is costly. To buy it is costly, to make it is costly. To tell the naked truth, Barn-Yard Manure, while really a by-product, is, as a general thing, the only good result of live-stock keeping, the only profit in the business, and it sometimes brings the farmer in debt compared with the costs of other Manures, notably green crops to plow under.

The fertilizing constituents in a ton of average quality of Barn-Yard Manure, not stained straw nor a fire-fanged, compost is ten pounds nitrogen, five pounds phosphoric acid, twelve and one-half pounds of potash, and the rest of the ton is not worth fifty cents except by its mechanical effect in loosening the soil.

Pigs are usually the only live stock from which Barn-Yard Manure can unquestionably be manufactured with a profit. With horn stock it is a disputed question if it pays at all; if it does it is the only profit on their keeping. All these costs, these risks and labors to obtain Barn-Yard Manure can be in great part avoided by the use of green manures plowed under.

The list of crops suitable for this purpose is a long one, prominent among which are Turnip, Rye, Rape, Corn, Cow-Peas and Clover. Comparatively few farmers can obtain either by home manufacture or by purchase, the requisite quantity of Barn-Yard Manure, and it will be instructive to compare the relative value of this expensive plant food with a cheaper one within the reach of every farmer, he be ever so remotely situated or ever so poor.

For example, take to the acre on the one hand an application of six tons of Barn-Yard Manure, and on the other hand a crop for plowing under of twenty-five tons of Turnips, and look at the respective value.

Turnips, twenty-five tons.	Barn-Yard Manure, six tons.
100 lbs.	Nitrogen 60 lbs.
50 lbs.	Phosphoric Acid 30 lbs.
175 lbs.	Potash 75 lbs.

The Turnips show up the best twice over, and they do not cost one-third as much. See the article on Green Manure, page 54.

PLANTS AND ROOTS.

We grow at Bloomsdale large quantities of vegetable plants and roots, and can supply all the varieties listed below in their proper season. For late Cabbage and Celery plants, see our Midsummer List issued July 1.

Asparagus (<i>Conover's Colossal</i>).—Two-year-old roots.	Per 100, 70c.; per 1000, \$4.00
Asparagus (<i>Palmetto</i>).—Two-year-old roots.	Per 100, 70c.; per 1000, 4.00
Artichokes (<i>Jerusalem</i>)	per qt. 10c.; postpaid, 25c.; per bush. 2.75
Cabbage Plants (<i>Cold Frame</i>).—Ready March and April. Early Jersey Wakefield	per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, 8.00
Cabbage Plants (<i>Hotbed</i>).—Ready April 1. Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Drumhead, Landreth's Earliest.	Per 100, 40c.; per 1000, 3.00
Cauliflower Plants (<i>Cold Frame</i>).—Ready in March and April. Early Snowball	per doz. 75c.; per 100, 4.00
Cauliflower Plants (<i>Hotbed</i>).	per doz. 25c.; per 100, \$1.50; per 1000, 10.00
Celery Plants.—Ready July 1. Golden Self-Blanching, Golden Dwarf, White Plume, etc.	per 100, 40c.; per 1000, 3.00
Egg-plants.—Ready in May and June. Landreth's Improved Large Purple. Out of hotbeds	per doz. 35c.; per 100, 2.50
Hot Roots	per 100, \$2.00; per doz. 50
Horse Radish Sets.	Per doz. 10c.; 100, 50c.; 1000, \$3.00; by mail, postpaid, per doz. 20
Pepper Plants.—Ready in May and June. Large Sweet Bell.	Per doz. 20c.; per 100, 1.00
Rhubarb Roots	each 10c.; per 100, 1.00
Sage (<i>Holt's Mammoth</i>).—A large-leaved variety that will come in general use. It spreads rapidly, never runs to seed, and when once planted will take care of itself	each 15c.; per doz. 1.00
Sweet Potato Plants.—Ready May and June. We grow large quantities of the following varieties, and can make contracts for large lots: Red Nansemond, Yellow Nansemond.	Per 100, 25c.; per 1000, 2.00
Tomato Plants.—Ready in May and June. We make a specialty of Tomato plants, and can always supply in season well-grown plants of the leading varieties, per doz. 20c.; per 100 \$1.00; per 1000, 8.00	

POP CORN (For the Boys' Gardens).

Ordinary	per lb.	5
Rice	per lb.	8

RICE.

Unhulled	per pint.	10
Wild (valuable food for wild fowl)	per lb.	20

ROFFEA.

For tying up plants, bunching Asparagus, a very serviceable article.	per lb.	20
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SEED RYE.

White.—Pure strain of White Winter Rye	per bush.	1.00
Thousand-fold.—A very strong grower, tillering out better than any other sort, and consequently drilled thinner, only three quarts being required to sow an acre. The straw grows seven feet high, and has grown eight, producing forty bushels to the acre. The seed is quite white	per bush.	1.00
Spring	per bush.	1.25

CROP VARIATIONS.

All observant gardeners have frequently been puzzled to understand the mysterious variations in the growth of vegetables as respects shape, size and quality—the influences being atmospheric. Here, for instance, is an example reported by B. F. Stetson, of Bridgeton, N. J.: "In the Spring of 1895 I purchased one pound Landreth's Golden Globe Radish Seed, which, when drilled, much to my disappointment and great loss, shot immediately to seed, failing to produce the first sign of a bulb. The next Spring, '97, my wife, unknown to me, sowed the balance of the Seed out of the same package, and more perfect Radishes were never seen, showing that no seed should be condemned upon one failure, while there never was a worse failure, or a greater success than is here related." And here another from an Onion Set grower: "In March, 1897, I purchased 300 pounds of Strasburg Onion Seed from D. Landreth & Sons, and sold 100 pounds to my neighbor who drilled it that same day. I did not drill till ten days later. My neighbor and a friend adjoining my friend harvested over 300 bushels to the acre. I did not get 200 bushels, of which a large proportion were stags. I am positive the cause was the later drilling, for the seed in both instances was the same."

SEED WHEAT—Suggestive Prices.

Dietz Longberry	per bush.	\$1.50
Fulcaster	per bush.	1.50
Fultz	per bush.	1.50
LANDRETH	per bush.	1.50
Red Mediterranean	per bush.	1.50
Genesee	per bush.	1.40
Fife	per bush.	1.50

SOAPS TO KILL INSECTS.

Carbolic Soap	per cake	8
Carbolic Acid and Whale Oil Soap	per cake	8
Hellebore, Tobacco, Whale Oil	mixed, per can	15
Whale Oil Soap	2-lb. can, 20c.; 5-lb. can, 40c.; per lb. in bulk	5

SORGHUM.

Grown both for molasses and forage. In Kansas, in 1895, 500,000 acres were grown principally for forage.

Early Amber.—This variety of cane is of *extra early* maturity, and is, therefore, infinitely superior to all other varieties which ripen so late as to afford but little time for pressing between the periods of maturity and frost. Very remarkable results are recorded of its molasses producing qualities, used largely for forage . . . per lb. 6

Early Orange.—Fuller than the Amber, thicker in stem, more foliage. Said to be a valuable variety . . . per lb. 6

SUNFLOWER.

Russian.—Producing a very large head, generally one to each stalk. The seed is valuable for chicken feed . . . (25 lbs. for \$1.00); per lb. 6

SEED (to produce)—SLUG FILLERS.

Sweet Orinoco	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. \$0.40
Flannagan	per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40
Big Frederick	per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40
Burleigh	per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

SEED (to produce)—CIGAR FILLERS.

Landreth.—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers in Pennsylvania.	per lb. \$6.50; per oz. 65
Acclimated Havana	per lb. 5.00; per oz. 50
Connecticut Seed Leaf	per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40
Maryland Broad Leaf	per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

SEED (to produce)—CIGAR WRAPPERS.

Landreth.—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive and bringing highest price among the Tobacco dealers in Pennsylvania.	per lb. \$6.50; per oz. 65
Pennsylvania (Lancaster Co., Pa.)	per lb. 5.00; per oz. 50
Island.—Broad-leaved.	per lb. 6.50; per oz. 65
Glessner	per lb. 6.50; per oz. 65

CUBAN SEED.

Cuban Seed is in demand by growers in the Gulf State where it has been demonstrated that grades can be grown equal to the best Havana. The seed we offer is the best to be obtained in the Island of Cuba.

Vuelta Abajo	per lb. \$5.00; per oz. 50
Partidas	per lb. 5.00; per oz. 50
Remedios	per lb. 5.00; per oz. 50



HARVESTING TOBACCO.

TOBACCO SEED.

Like all other cultivated plants Tobacco has its various forms, qualities and assortments, and the progressive Tobacco grower plants only those most profitable to him, as respects soil and his market, both of which must be studied. Red clay subsoils, with rich top soils, generally produce the best, dark, rich, export tobacco. Soils composed of sand or gravel, with subsoil of light brown or red clay, develop the best stemming Tobacco and fillers. Flat lowlands of alluvial soil give the best cigar types. Limestone soils, dark and rich, are the only soils adapted to White Burleigh, which, when well grown, is very choice. Slaty soils produce the best quality of the yellow wrapping sorts. This list of so-called varieties of Tobacco runs up into hundreds, many the result only of a difference in soil. We have selected a limited number of varieties of such as will meet any requirements under the classification of adaptability. We solicit orders for seed, believing our stocks to be of excellence, and knowing a change of seed, when good stock can be obtained, is generally of great advantage to the planter.

The varieties of seed which we offer are as follows:

SEED (to produce)—YELLOW PLUG WRAPPERS.

(LONG-LEAVED GROWTH.)

Yellow Orinoco	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
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SEED (to produce)—DARK PLUG WRAPPERS.

(BROAD-LEAVED GROWTH.)

Hestor	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Tuckahoe	per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

SUMATRA SEED.

Rano de Sumatra	per paper, 25c.; per oz. 3.00
Deli de Sumatra	per paper, 25c.; per oz. 3.00

SEED (for)—CIGARETTES.

Hyc	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Bradley.—Broad-leaved	per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40
Sterling	per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

SEED (for)—SNUFF.

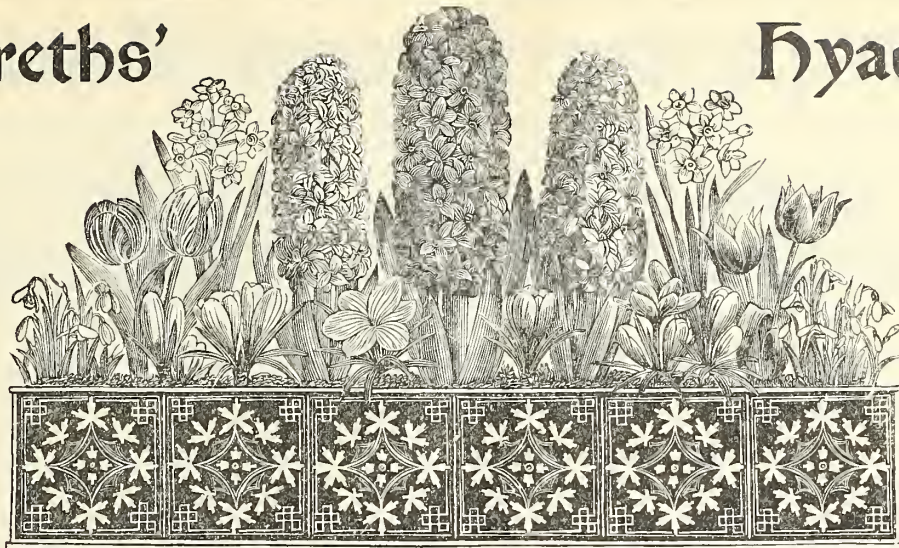
Blue Pryor	per lb. \$4.00; per oz. 40
Flannagan	per lb. 4.00; per oz. 40

Our Catalogue

In presenting this Catalogue the Landreths have continued to follow their regular course of putting before its readers a pamphlet easily understood and a pleasure to peruse—especially if they have floundered through the catalogues of some other seedsmen, with their want of system in arrangement, ridiculous pictures, overdrawn statements as to size and quality of vegetables. It is a pleasure and a relief to read Landreths'.

Landreth's

Hyacinths.



IN EVERY GARDEN A SPACE, LARGE OR SMALL, SHOULD BE PLANTED IN THE AUTUMN WITH BULBS OF HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, JONQUILS, CROCUS, ANEMONES, IRIS, RANUNCULUS, LILIES.

THESE will greet you early in the following Spring with beauty and fragrance, before other flowers are developed. They require very little care. Our importations of Dutch Bulbs are made direct from one of the principal growers in Holland, with the most satisfactory results. Fine, healthy roots, producing blooms all true to name and color. While we could purchase cheaper Bulbs, which we could sell at same price and make a larger profit, we prefer to import the best to be found in Holland. To indicate the range of prices, we quote from our BULB CATALOGUE of September, 1897—a similar catalogue will be published in September, 1898. Don't forget to send for it. Make the application now; we will register the name.

HYACINTHS. Good Garden Mixture.

Single Red	} PER HUNDRED,	\$2.40.
Single Blue		
Single White		
Single Yellow		
Single in all colors		
Double Red	} PER DOZEN,	40 cts.
Double Blue		
Double White		
Double Yellow		
Double in all colors		

HYACINTHS. Superfine Mixture.

Single Red	} PER HUNDRED,	\$2.50.
Single Blue		
Single White		
Single Yellow		
Single in all colors		
Double Red	} PER DOZEN,	45 cts.
Double Blue		
Double White		
Double Yellow		
Double in all colors		

Hyacinths, named sorts, both single and double flowering, all colors, we quote at prices from 70 cts. to \$2.00 per dozen. Tulips, mixed, 50 to 60 cts. per one hundred. Named Sorts, 50 cts. to \$2.00 per one hundred. Narcissus, 55 cts. to \$1 60 per one hundred. Crocus, 30 to 75 cts. per one hundred. Lilies—Auratum, 75 cts. per dozen; Harrisii, \$2.00 per dozen; Lily of the Valley, \$1.00 per one hundred.

SPRING BULBOUS ROOTS.

Amaryllis	Assorted Varieties.
Caunas	Assorted Varieties.
Caladium (Elephant's Ear)	Assorted Varieties.
Dahlias	Assorted Varieties.
Dieleytra Spectabilis	Bleeding Heart.
Erianthus Ravenae	Hardy Pampas.
Glaadiolus	Assorted colors.
Gynerium Argenteum	Pampas Grass.
Lilium Auratum	
Lilium Candidum	

Purchase for the South in January and February.
Purchase for the North in February, March and April.

Lilium Lancifolium Rubrum	
Lilium Lancifolium Roseum	
Lilium Tigrinum	
Madeira, or Mexican Vine	
Narcissus Orientalis	Chinese Lily.
Paeony	Assorted.
Tritoma Uvaria	Red-hot Poker.
Tuberose	Double White.
Tuberose	Pearl.
Yucca Filamentosa	

...DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE...

Any good garden soil, well pulverized, is suitable, but sandy loam preferable. A dressing of fine bone meal in the Autumn and nitrate of soda in the Spring will be found very beneficial. Plant the large bulbs about three inches below the surface; the smaller bulbs not so deep. The usual time for planting Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, etc., in the North is in October or November, and in December in the South, but any time during the Winter will answer if the ground can be opened. After the bulbs are planted, if hard frost sets in, cover with a light litter of leaves or straw, that may be raked off at the close of Winter. The bulbs will then shoot up and flower without further labor. If early Spring should prove dry, water two or three times. The arrangement of the bulbs in the beds is a matter of taste and situation. They may be planted in rows, in masses, in circles, or any fantastic forms, each color by itself, or divided, or mixed. No matter how arranged, they will always prove interesting and beautiful. After they flower and die down, the bulbs may be allowed to remain in the ground to flower the next season, or, if the beds are required for Summer plants, the bulbs may be taken up, soaked in water for about two hours, then dried and laid away for replanting the following Autumn.

Culture of Bulbs in Earth in Pots or Boxes.—Pots for single bulbs should be twice the diameter of the bulb. The boxes or pots should have proper drainage, so that water will not lie in the bottom. The soil should be good, sandy loam, mixed with nitrate of soda. After planting, place the boxes or pots in a dark, cool place for a couple of weeks, until the roots are well started, then gradually bring them to the full light.

To Grow Hyacinths in Water.—Fill the glasses with water. Place the bulbs in the glasses with the bottom touching the water. Place the glasses in a dark, cool place for about two weeks, or until the roots are three or four inches in length and the flower stem one inch high. After they are brought out, the more sunlight they get the better. As the water evaporates, it must be renewed and changed as often as it becomes discolored or impure. When the flower bud begins to swell, the water may be brought higher up on the bulb. The temperature should be kept as even as possible. Two or three drops of hartshorn or a pinch of nitrate of soda to the glass of water will stimulate the growth; both of these you can get from your druggist.

Turnips for Green Manure.

WHAT ARE GREEN MANURES?

Why, the soil's own vegetable products for its enrichment, as Grass, Clover, Weeds—anything in the way of a green crop to plow under.

NOW, among the entire range of green crops, considering the volume which can be obtained in a short season, considering again the intrinsic value which can thus be obtained, are the

LEAVES AND BULBS OF A TURNIP CROP

of foliage quite ten tons to the acre, and of bulbs twenty-five tons—mostly water, it is true. To be exact, analysis shows that in a ton of *Turnip Bulbs*, eighteen hundred pounds are water, while only four pounds are nitrogen, two pounds phosphoric acid, seven pounds potash. In a ton of the *Turnip Leaves* there are found seven pounds of nitrogen and a larger proportion of phosphoric acid than in the bulbs. These valuable portions in the bulbs and foliage may strike the reader as a small showing, but he must observe that this is to the TON, and multiplying these quantities by twenty-five to thirty tons to the acre, the general result proves more than satisfactory.

Look at it in Another Way.

Taking a thirty-ton crop as a basis, to equal this snatch crop, obtained in the short space of ninety days' growth, **would be required eleven tons of green Clover, which, even with the quick-growing *Trifolium incarnatum*, cannot be obtained in less than twelve months.** Every farmer recognizes at once the value of red Clover and the time required to obtain a strong stand, and here is a statement which should cause him to stand aghast over the opportunity he has lost to fertilize with Turnips. A green crop to plow under should always be sandwiched between two grain crops, and no green crops can be produced so cheaply, so quickly, and in all respects more profitably than Turnips.

To the Uninitiated

it may seem a pity to turn under a wealth of Turnip tops, waving plumes sixteen to eighteen inches in height, broad spreading, a sheet of living green matter, and covering a still larger volume of succulent food material, smiling bulbs, toothsome bulbs, ready for the market; but let not any weak-minded hesitancy stay the plow. Down with them. Fold them under, out of sight, and they will reap-

pear in new clothing—it may be in the form of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Potatoes, or market truck. No farmers in the world are better than the English—they well know the value of Turnips. They use them both for turning under and for sheep food. Fed on the land of their production they afford two profits—the sheep being there fattened and their droppings giving back to the land a large proportion of their original manurial value. All American farmers cannot keep sheep, but they all can plow in Turnips.

It is the Nitrogen

which a Turnip crop appropriates which is their principal fertilizing constituent, their most precious element. This collection of nitrogen is best done by varieties of vigorous foliage as the Norfolk and other large-leaved sorts. Does the every-day farmer ever stop to consider the manurial value alone of a complete covering of his land as is done by a dense mass of Turnip leaves? Why, a field can be made fertile by covering it with pine boards; not quickly so, but it can be done in time. There is an old proverb that "**Snow is a poor man's manure.**" We add that a Turnip crop is the intelligent poor man's manure.

DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.

Plow well; if time permits, plow twice or thrice, harrow well, crush clods, harrow again, and continue to harrow till the soil is in fine tilth. Broadcast *four pounds of seed to the acre*, and harrow in lightly. Do nothing more till after hard frost stops the growth, when fold them under completely out of sight, for nature's hidden influence to prepare them during Winter to feed a succeeding crop. The man who cannot bring himself to plow under all his crop should sow an acre or more to remain standing to satisfy his sentimental nature.

Let us look at the cost of an acre of Turnips:

Plowing, harrowing, and the entire preparation of the land, say,	\$3 00 per acre
Labor of broadcasting, nothing,	0 00
Seed, four pounds, at (say) 50 cents,	2 00
Cost of plowing under,	2 00
Total,	\$7 00

An extravagant estimate; for many farmers can do the entire work at an outlay of four dollars. Dr. Laws, of England, an unquestioned authority, estimates the value of a ton of Turnips at one dollar, based upon the manurial value of a ton of stable manure. Twenty-five tons of Turnips to the acre would therefore be worth \$25 dollars as a fertilizer.

Take our advice, double the size of your farm, not by purchase of a poor one alongside, but by doubling the producing capacity of those acres you already possess.

SUGAR BEET SEED.

A list of Agricultural Seeds would be very incomplete if the Sugar Beet was omitted, and if some particular references were not made to the great development, now in full sight, of the richest agricultural mine ever opened in this country—that of the growing of Beet roots and the manufacture of Sugar from the same.

While Sugar Beets can be grown wherever other agricultural roots, as Carrots, Mangels or Turnips, it does not follow that the Beets will be sufficiently rich in Sugar to make its extraction commercially profitable; that desirable percentage of saccharine being only found where certain climatic conditions exist. Experience has proven that no localities south of a line drawn through the northern portions of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, then dipping southwesterly down to New Mexico, thence to Utah, Arizona, to Southern California, offers sufficient inducement to embark in the manufacture of Beet Sugar. North of the line indicated may be described a belt of territory of 100 to 200 miles wide which may be regarded as the theoretical Beet Sugar area of the United States, the belt widening and branching in several directions as it approaches the Pacific Coast.

Fifty thousand tons of Beet Sugar were manufactured in the United States in 1894, and increasing quantities since, which production will some day rise to 3,000,000 of tons and the \$250,000,000 which would otherwise go abroad for Sugar be spent at home for American labor in field and factory. Such a production would necessitate the growing of 40,000,000 tons of roots on over 4,000,000 of acres, cultivated by over half a million of men. To bring about such results would be thorough statesmanship. Will our legislators be equal to it?

In the production of Sugar there are two leading varieties of Beets used. 1st, the Vilmorin Improved, producing on an average about sixteen per cent. of Sugar. This sort it is claimed can be grown on many grades of soil and with a greater variety of fertilizers than any other. 2d, the Kleinwanzleben, not so rich in Sugar as the Vilmorin, but preferred in Germany, where it produces fifteen to eighteen tons of roots to the acre, making about thirteen to fifteen per cent. of Sugar. Its color is light, and its foliage undulating.

Upon application we will furnish prices for Vilmorin's Improved and Kleinwanzleben.

OVERPRODUCTION OF SEEDS

- ✻ By reason of the general use of the seed of Wheat for food and in manufactures, there cannot be such overproduction as will completely ruin its commercial value. Such a thing, when facilities for transportation exist, never has occurred, for Wheat is an article always of ready sale at some price, but to the contrary with seeds of many varieties of vegetables and flowers, there has been the past twenty
- ✻ years a constant overproduction, due principally to overzeal on the part of growers new to the business, men who, taking a contract to grow, say, 1000 pounds of an article at a fixed normal price, have
- ✻ grown 3000 pounds, and afterwards offered the surplus at less than half the price of the contract regardless of cost, any price to turn it into money. The result is a breaking down of all prices, a
- ✻ disorganization of values; the seed so overproduced bringing not a cent of profit to any one, but a feeling of general distrust as to prices present and future. This is noticeably so as respects seeds of
- ✻ Onion, Cucumber, Melons and Sweet Peas.

PEDIGREE SEEDS. For years Landreths' Seeds have been termed Pedigree Seeds, and they certainly deserve the name, if the careful saving of Seeds from which to breed means anything. The intense **Selection of Seed Stocks** is a very costly operation, one requiring not only an outlay of labor, but an intimate knowledge of the subject. The results of breeding are as marked in vegetables as in cattle. Any one who buys seed of mongrel Cabbage, or Radish, or Melon runs the same risk of disappointment as he who attempts to breed fine hunting dogs from worthless curs.

RAPE. As a Manure.

The remark is often heard that if farmers would sell off one-half of their farms they would have cash to improve the remaining half, and there is much force in the argument, but there is another recourse to the owner of a poor farm, that is *green manuring* with Turnips, Rye, Mustard, Rape, Corn or Scarlet Clover; these being enumerated in order of time necessary for their development.

It will be noticed Turnips take the shortest time and Rape the next, and it is of Rape, especially Essex Rape, of which we now write. This is the most vigorous leaf producer of all the Rapes, it more completely covers the surface, and sown in the Spring for plowing under in Midsummer, or sown in Midsummer for plowing under in Winter, it furnishes an immense volume of green growth, twenty-five to forty tons to the acre.

This crop is a little difficult to plow under, but it can be done, and will pay ten times its cost. Any poor field can be brought up in a year to noticeable productiveness by plowing under two crops of Rape. It is hardy, and the Winter crop can be plowed under whenever freedom from frost in the ground will permit the work. Try it on one acre if not on ten. Essex Rape is one of the most desirable sheep foods, and estimated in its twofold value is a crop of great value.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.

Plow the land and roll, harrow and roll again, and sow the seed broadcast at the rate of four pounds to the acre; or, yet better, drill the seed in parallel rows two and one-half feet apart, so that the young plants may be given the benefit of two or three cultivations by horse power.

Cabbage-Growing in the Gulf States.

There is probably not one vegetable in the whole list as largely grown in private gardens for family use, and grown on a large scale for shipping commercially, as the Cabbage, and there is not, we believe, one whose habits and nature are so little understood by many of those cultivating it, though perhaps so engaged for many years. Marked variations in the character of the product, and sometimes even an entirely worthless crop as the reward for the expenditure of a considerable amount of money, time and labor, is not infrequently charged to causes that are very far from being the correct ones, and in looking around for some one to blame for the failure the seedsman is generally settled upon as being the one at fault, while a little consideration of the habits of the Cabbage plant will clearly show the failure has been brought about entirely by the workings of nature, and, the causes existing, no other result could be looked for.

A brief statement of the habits and nature of the plant, with a few simple rules carefully observed, may prevent a failure and the loss of a crop in the future. These remarks will apply more particularly to growing Cabbage in Florida and the Gulf States from the fact that it is in these sections where the whole operation is conducted, as might be said, "out of season," and against nature.

It is a well-known fact that after the plant has once started its growth, if perfection is to be obtained, it **must not be checked more than once**, and this one check is given when the plant has been transferred from the seed-bed to the open field. After this has been done, and the growth has been resumed, any further check often results in changing the plant from a biennial to an annual, and when the growth is again resumed there will be an effort to go to seed and not to head, which will be more or less accomplished according to the length of time the growth has been retarded. While some plants will send up the seed stalks to full blooming development, others will make a tall, branching growth of leaves like a Collard, some a smaller, leafy growth, as Kale, while in other cases the central buds will be merely forced upward, making apparently round and cone-shaped Cabbage, and the field will look like a mixture of many kinds and varieties of plants.

This second checking of the growth may come from a decided fall in temperature which, while not enough to

kill or wilt the leaves, absolutely stops for a time the growth, and many a planter has been deceived into thinking his crop was not injured only to find later on that it had been practically ruined. The cause being there, the result was certain, especially if the soil is heavy.

A long-continued drought, with a light soil, will produce a similar result, and will also, sometimes, from the fact that the check in the growth is not absolute, cause the shedding of a part of the foliage and produce nothing but very small, hard, knotty heads, for plenty of moisture is an absolute necessity for the growth of a perfect Cabbage, in connection with plenty of fertilizer.

These checks to the growth of the Cabbage appear from our observations, extending over many years, to be the cause of the majority of the failures, and we believe if they can be averted much better results will be reached.

A few simple rules for planting and growing may help many to success where failure has heretofore been the result.

Don't have the soil in the seed bed as rich as the field to which the Cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will be starved after transplantation.

Don't seed too thickly, or force the growth too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim and tender, and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist drought. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems.

Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

Don't sow the seed for a whole crop at one time, for plants of different age are differently affected by adverse circumstances, and by division a planter will have a better chance to profit, at least from a part of his crop.

It might be well in localities where there is apt to be a check by cold, to pursue what is generally termed the lazy man's plan, that is, plant the seed in the field where the Cabbage is to grow to full development, then if there is but one cold check it is the only check to the growth of the plant, and the danger of shooting to seed is avoided. Try a portion of the crop in this way.

It is the practice by many Cabbage growers to plow up high ridges at three feet apart, running east and west, and set out the plants on the south side, thus affording the plants valuable protection from cold north winds.

IRRIGATION. The Department of Agriculture is doing effective work in the interests of the farmers of the dry soil or arid sections of the West, by disseminating information relative to Irrigation with water brought by ditches or canals from elevated sources, also relative to the culture of Sugar Beet, Sugar manufacture and several other interests which mainly lie west of the Mississippi, and while the farmers of the older States are not at all envious, they feel it is time something was done for them, as, for instance, to demonstrate what can be done in the way of irrigating the farm land along the tributaries of the Ohio, and all rivers of the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Florida, where volumes of water flow past and are lost, in an agricultural view, because the farmers do not know how to elevate water on their respective farm fronts, economically carry it back and distribute it on lands which are undulating and which are higher than the river levels and of ascending grades back from the river banks. Will not the Congressmen of the central and eastern States take up this subject and advocate the establishment of two or three Government Irrigation Stations where could be erected the best engines, best pumps, best system of elevating tanks, best system of elevating piping, best surface reservoirs and best arrangements for the distribution of the water under various conditions of undulating surfaces and composition of surface and subsoil?

This demonstrated, the old river farms of the East would all become gardens and the dispirited farmers made prosperous and contented, while there would be added annually to the nation's agricultural production an output in value of fifty millions of dollars from lands where farmers now merely make an existence.

DEEP SEEDING. Avoid this mistake, the cause of most failures of seeds to break ground. Repeatedly we have claims by gardeners, who do not know their business, that this seed or that seed failed to grow, when, at the same time, we have thoroughly satisfactory tests standing in our trial grounds of the very seed complained of.

It may be taken as a rule that by far the greater number of charges of want of vitality is a consequence of sowing the seed too deeply; it is a good plan never to cover seeds over *twice their diameter*.

TRIAL PACKETS FOR GARDENERS.



It is the function of the seedsman to keep up the standard of old, well-tried varieties of vegetable seeds, and establish on a firm basis any improvements or new sorts, before offering them to his patrons. Yet from the endless list of varieties offered in seed catalogues, and through the resulting disappointment where seedsmen have ignored the importance of the matter above referred to, gardeners, as a rule, are not prone to make experiments, but prefer adhering to the sorts they customarily plant. This, however, should not be so; and in order, therefore, that the experienced and progressive gardener may acquaint himself with THE BEST AND MOST PROFITABLE THAT IS PRODUCED, we give him the benefit of our own experience in culling, and leave for him the simple task of deciding practically on the merits of our selection. We have concluded to offer FOR TRIAL ONLY, at the nominal price of two cents per packet (postage free), small sample packets of the choicest vegetable seeds, by groups. These groups will not be broken. For example, a gardener wishing to test the comparative merits of First Early Cabbage, would purchase group No. 8, consisting of ten distinct packets of varieties after our catalogue, and costing twenty cents for the entire group. We suggest that a small patch of the garden be set aside as a trial ground, where

the varieties can be grown side by side, or in the same rows and compared. To the gardener nothing could be more instructive and profitable at so slight a cost.

Gardeners, Truckers and Private Families having their own gardens should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

LIST OF GROUPS.

Can be Ordered by Simply Naming the Number Opposite Each.

Group		No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.	Group		No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.	Group		No. of Varieties.	Price of Group.
No. 1	Asparagus	2	.04	No. 19	Cucumber	6	.12	No. 37	Peas, late	6	.12
" 2	Beans (bush var.) ex. early	4	.08	" 20	Egg Plant	2	.04	" 38	Pepper	4	.08
" 3	" " second	6	.12	" 21	Endive	3	.06	" 39	Pumpkin	3	.06
" 4	" " late	4	.08	" 22	Kale	5	.10	" 40	Radish, early	10	.20
" 5	" (pole var.)	8	.16	" 23	Kohl-Rabi	2	.04	" 41	" second early (or Summer)	4	.08
" 6	Beet, for table	10	.20	" 24	Leek	2	.04	" 42	" late	6	.12
" 7	" " cattle	6	.12	" 25	Lettuce (loose-leav'd var.)	6	.12	" 43	Salsify and Scorzonera	3	.06
" 8	Cabbage, first early	10	.20	" 26	" (cabbaging var.)	15	.30	" 44	Spinach	4	.08
" 9	" second early	10	.20	" 27	Melon (Water)	10	.20	" 45	Squash, Summer	6	.12
" 10	" late	8	.16	" 28	" (Cantaloupe)	15	.30	" 46	" Winter	6	.12
" 11	Carrot, for table	6	.12	" 29	Mustard	3	.06	" 47	Tomato, early	6	.12
" 12	" " cattle	3	.06	" 30	Okra	3	.06	" 48	" late	6	.12
" 13	Celery	6	.12	" 31	Onion (seed for sets)	8	.16	" 49	Turnip, early	6	.12
" 14	Collards	3	.06	" 32	" (seed for large onions)	8	.16	" 50	" intermediate	6	.12
" 15	Corn (sug. var.) ex. early	4	.08	" 33	Parsley	2	.04	" 51	" late variety (and Ruta Bagas)	4	.08
" 16	" " second	4	.08	" 34	Parsnip	2	.04				
" 17	" " late	3	.06	" 35	Peas, extra early	3	.06				
" 18	" (field var.)	6	.12	" 36	" second early	6	.12			282	\$5.64

Or we will Supply the Entire List of 282 Packets (Valued at \$5.64) for Five Dollars, Postpaid.



New Corn Product.

It is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture that the Corn crop of 1897 will be grown from over eighty million acres.

"Corn is King" has been a saying for many years past, but it is now both king and queen, as its value has been greatly advanced by the new discoveries of methods of extraction and application of corn-stalk pith and as an outgrowth of this process the enhanced value of the residuum of the very finely shredded or ground stalks freed from pith.

The course of preparation of this distinctively American product, Corn cellulose or Corn pith, is: After thoroughly drying the Corn stalks and chopping them into small pieces passed before an air-blast which blows out the cut foliage, to pass the parts through attrition mills, which liberates the pith and which by other air-blasts is separated from the fibrous parts, which are subsequently ground fine.

Corn fodder cutting machines have been used for fifty years and Corn-shredding machines for six or seven, but under each system of preparation the sharp-edged pieces of stalk and hard nodes cut the mouths of animals and irritated their stomachs, but the meal-like particles as prepared under the new factory process have none of these objectionable features; in fact, without any other food, will maintain cattle in most excellent condition.

Analysis shows that the factory product is richer in composition than the shredded product from entire plants, because under the factory system the one-half part in bulk of pith is removed. The pith, while constituting one-half part of the bulk and one-fifteenth part of the weight, has no nutritive value, while it is very objectionable as part of a cattle food, as it absorbs fifteen times its bulk of water, swelling when taken into the stomachs of animals, absorbing the digestive juices and leaving an insufficient quantity to act upon the other and richer portions of the fodder, the result being that much of the richer parts pass through the animals

before half digested. The pith removed, the remainder is all digestive and as nutritive as the best Timothy hay, containing three per cent. more digestible material and ten per cent. more nutritive material than the whole fodder shredded.

Corn pith, the primary object of the new process, is used as a packing between the inner and outer hulls and in the coffer-dams of naval and other ships to arrest the passage of water resulting from collisions or gunshots, its merit being that it quickly absorbs fifteen times its bulk of water.

The pith is non-combustible; it makes the best grade of paper; it is very effective for packing car journals; valuable in gunpowder manufacture; as a lining for refrigerators; in the making of lincrusta, and a hundred other applications in the arts, so much so that nearly all the Corn-stalks of the country—even though there be 160 millions of tons grown annually—might be used, were it possible to bring them to the factories for treatment. The market value of the pith is about 17½ cts. per lb., and the market value of the Corn food is about \$7 per ton at the factory.

The new "Corn food"—an after or bi-product in the manufacture of cellulose—is so highly nutritious and cheap that great attention is being paid to its use, one firm feeding a large number of cattle, having contracted for 25,000 tons from a factory in Illinois. This feed (or the "New Corn Product," as it is called) is readily transportable, easily preserved, valuable for export and an excellent base upon which to mix other foods. Thus corn has assumed a still higher position than before among the cereals, even though previously the most important crop grown in the United States and one over which the United States may be said to have a monopoly. The Beet Sugar districts are not alone going to have all the advantages of the boom in agriculture—the Corn farmer is to share some of the advantages of the times.

Market Gardening.

NO development of agriculture in the United States has extended with such phenomenal strides as Market Gardening, for within the memory of living men looking back beyond the Civil War Market Gardening was only conducted in close proximity to large cities and big towns. The masses did not want vegetables in variety both in and out of season; they were not educated to desire them. Monster hotels had not been built, seashore and mountain resorts were not widely extended, people of means were less in the habit of leaving their comfortable homes to take board in uncomfortable Summer hotels; but then change came along, and the growth of wealth and expensive habits of living during and after the Civil War created a character and a volume of demand which did not exist before.

Hence sprung into existence market vegetable farms, before they were only gardens, not only in established localities for trucking, but in new and remote regions made accessible by the vast extension of railroad and steamboat transportation. The far South and the Mississippi Valley were brought to lay at our doors the products of their seasons largely in advance of our own northern climate; vegetables of all kinds becoming not a luxury as before, but a necessity. They became so cheap that every one wanted them, and the supply was increased to meet the demand.

The Market Gardens of the United States for the year 1890 represented cash investments of over \$100,000,000, and an annual product of \$75,000,000, the yield of 530,000 acres. At present the growing of vegetables is no longer confined to experienced truckers, but is entered into by the grain farmer, the cattle raiser, the wood company—any individual or any corporation that has land to cultivate and a nearby constituency to purchase the product, or a rail connection with large consuming cities.

It is an open field affording more scope for industry and commercial ability than is required in the growth of Wheat, Corn or Potatoes; it brings cash to the pocket more promptly than other farming, and it brings to the gardener's family a better provided table.

The evolution of little things to great has taken place in the case of the vegetable grower as in the case of every other interest. In Philadelphia, fifty years ago, all its vegetables were grown upon a tract of low land between two rivers. Finally some of these market gardeners moved over to New Jersey, and from there some strayed down to Maryland, when others, desiring to reap the higher prices of the first early vegetables, moved to Norfolk, Va.

This was a severe blow to the New Jersey truckers, as the climate of Norfolk was quite three weeks in advance of New Jersey, but the movement south had commenced. Truck farms were next established in Charleston, then in Savannah, and soon afterwards in Florida. Then a big sigh of relief went up among the market gardeners along the whole line, the jumping-off place it was thought was

reached at last, and every one was partially able to arrange his affairs to meet the conditions of competition, but now Cuba will be the next competitor, and it will soon be a producer of amazing quantities.

So it has been along the Mississippi Valley, the markets of Chicago are loaded down at all seasons with the vegetables and fruits of every State in the Union, and sorts seemingly out of season, as Cucumbers, Egg-plants, Beans, Tomatoes and Strawberries, are offered for sale when snow is in the streets, but they are nevertheless sold at prices so low that it is not any extravagance to buy them.

In the city of Philadelphia and other large cities almost fabulous quantities of seed are used by truckers working comparatively small areas of from one to ten acres. For example, many of the gardeners within city limits or immediately on the outside use from 100 to 200 pounds annually of Radish, Beet, Parsley, and corresponding quantities of Lettuce, Celery, Carrot, spending more for seeds of these varieties for their own use than the total purchase of some seed merchants for the same articles.

Market gardening as pursued near Philadelphia may be classified into two divisions. 1st, that of men operating small areas, and who turn their attention to hotbeds, cold frames, quarter-acre sections, putting in small things in general demand. 2d, that of the vegetable farmers, more distantly located, who on areas of from ten to one hundred acres cultivate broad fields of Asparagus, Beans, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Corn, Kale, Peas, Spinach, Squash and Tomatoes; these men, though farming on a large scale, do not obtain the profits of the smaller operators.

This Firm is especially able to supply seeds for use of market gardeners for the reason that the advertisers are thoroughly practical cultivators of all kinds of vegetables, and well know the entire process from the first plowing of the land to the complete development of the vegetables and subsequently the seed.

To the inquiring and intelligent gardener or trucker, the **Landreth Farms** are a complete museum of types and processes, vegetables being there seen of all forms and degrees of development. The Landreth Trial or Experimental Grounds are like the laboratory of a chemist, a place where developments are noticed, comparisons made, and values determined.

These Experimental Grounds, though very costly, are worth ten times their expense, as by them the Landreths are put into possession of facts not otherwise obtainable, information which they apply daily in their business, and to the advantage of their customers.

Market gardeners are invited to visit Bloomsdale Farm to see for themselves the practical advantage of dealing with expert seed growers, rather than with others who only have an office knowledge of the subject. During a visit they can observe the different qualities of named seeds obtained from different seed merchants, the object of the experiment being that just such comparisons may be made.

SOAKING SEEDS.

Careful gardeners who will do it carefully will find that the soaking of many varieties of seed before planting is a valuable guarantee for a perfect stand and reduced labor in weed-killing. Try soaking Seeds of Egg-plant, Celery, Parsley and Tomato. Soak them over night in water over 80 degrees and under 100 degrees, and plant the next morning.

The soaked Seed should be firmed into the soil, that is, the soil over the seed gently pressed down upon the Seed, that the soil may be brought into close contact with every part of the seed, and stimulate it to continue the germinative process already started by the soaking, otherwise germination might be checked and time lost, if not the entire crop. Soaked seed always does better when placed in wet or damp soil than if in dry, for in the latter case the dry soil too quickly extracts the moisture from the seed.

QUALITY IN CANTALOUPE.

Few people get Cantaloupes of the same sweetness, high aroma and luscious quality as they did years ago, and the question naturally arises as to the cause. That can be easily answered by the simple statement that much of the Seed is saved by persons who do not know themselves what is good. To them a Melon is a Melon, and so long as Seed Dealers demand declining prices, lower, year after year, that they may sell at lower prices to planters, so long will the planters get Seed as bad as they are cheap.

A visit of an hour to **LANDRETH'S** Reedland Farm, in Cantaloupe season, will afford a more practical illustration of the merits of good planting Seed stock, and a good selection of varieties, than a volume of type matter, however well written.

A Page to the Ladies.

PLANT FLOWER SEEDS.

Landreth asks the readers of this Catalogue to give especial attention to the List of Seeds of Flowers on pages 4 to 9. To aid in the selection of sorts of EASY CULTURE, Landreth offers the following suggestions to readers not experienced gardeners—experts require no hints.



In the case of all the Open Garden planting of seed, with the exception of Sweet Peas, cover with NOT OVER one-quarter inch of fine soil, and sow thickly in rows not over three feet long and four to five inches apart—if you have thirty varieties of seeds you want thirty such rows. Place this Bed or Nursery in a sheltered corner of the garden, everything concentrated on a space one-tenth of the space to be finally occupied by the plants when set out, the spot well dug, raked and manured. On such a small space the preliminary work can be done quickly, without expense of time or labor. While the plants are developing to a height of two inches, covering a period of four to five weeks, the full area of the garden beds can be made ready at proper season and at perfect leisure, and on occasions of rain the transplanting done to the permanent locations, the plants in their new homes spaced as indicated in this Catalogue on pages 4 to 9.

Now, as to the new beds, the best effect is obtained by planting each distinct sort in MASSES or BLOCKS, to make prominent the character of the plants. The masses may be square, 3 x 4 feet, or better of odd forms. Avoid individual plants in spots or plants in thin, long drawn-out rows. Study the grouping system and effective results obtained in public parks and on large park grounds where skillful gardeners are employed.

TO OBTAIN THESE SEEDS OF FLOWERS

observe the prices per packet on pages 4 to 9. Write us the names and send us the cash and we will return you the seeds. The Post-office brings our seeds to every man's door. See second cover page on how to send money by mail.

Before the Peach is in bloom sow in Hot-bed, or in Window-ledge Boxes, in a warm room:

ASTER, BALSAM, COSMOS, CANNA, CELOSIA, DAISY, ICE PLANT, MARVEL OF PERU, PETUNIA, CASTOR BEAN, PANSY, ZINNIA, VERBENA, SAGE.

Before the Peach is in bloom sow in the OPEN GARDEN:

SWEET PEAS—In rows, three seeds to the inch. Rows four feet apart. Cover two inches deep.

When the Apple is in bloom sow in Open Garden:

NASTURTIUM, COSMOS, CANNA Anything in the entire list.

Throughout the Summer sow at intervals:

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, PORTULACA, CANDY-TUFT, MIGNONETTE.

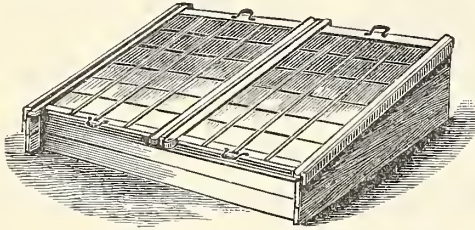
In Autumn sow to obtain plants to bloom in early Spring:

HOLLYHOCKS, SNAP DRAGON, COLUMBINE, WALLFLOWER, CARNATIONS, PINKS, SWEET WILLIAM, PANSY, EVERLASTING PEAS, CANTERBURY BELL, FOXGLOVE.

HOW TO MAKE A HOTBED.

DEFINITION.

It is a box or frame without bottom or top, made for one, two or four sash, as in the illustration. It may be made permanent of brick or stone, or temporary of plank or one-inch common boards, the back board about twenty



inches high, one half greater elevation than the front, which should be twelve to fourteen inches—the whole made to support a sash or several of any dimensions, the best of about three by seven feet.

The back being higher than the front gives a declivity to the sash, thus casting off the rain, which it would not do if flat.

The box at proper season is placed upon a bed of **fermenting material**, which, making a **gentle and continuous heat**, warms up a layer of soil resting upon it, and thus germinates seed and forces plants into rapid growth.

MANURE.

The value of the bed depends principally upon the **character of the fermenting material**. This should be rich stable manure (no cow dung) forked over two or three times at intervals of a week and kept in a deep and compact pile till it begins to smoke or steam, indicating that the process of fermentation has set in. If the dung be very rich in grain an addition of forest leaves is desirable, as they serve to **prolong the period of fermentation**, which otherwise might be too rapid.

LOCATION AND MAKING.

Selecting a well-drained location, and one never flooded by rain, excavate a pit one or two feet deep, and one foot longer and one foot broader than the box. Into this place **six inches of rough barnyard manure, corn stalks, leaves or straw, for drainage**, and on it lightly fork in the **fermenting dung and tramp** it firmly down to a depth of two feet. Place on the box and fit the sash lightly, cover with mats and allow **fermentation** to again proceed, banking up with hot manure on the outside all around at an angle of 45°. Place on top of the manure a layer of three inches of rich, moist, finely pulverized soil. In a day or so the temperature will rise to 120°. When the temperature has fallen to 90° destroy all the weeds which have sprouted ;

and sow the seed for which the bed is intended. Cover every night with mats to exclude frost and give air during the day, never allowing the temperature to fall below 70° or rise above 90°. The secret of growing good plants is to give **plenty of air**, else the plants will be sickly, spindly specimens. Short, stocky plants are what are desired. Sow the seed in rows three inches apart and one-quarter to one-third inch deep, and cover by sifting on fine earth.

CARE OF HOTBEDS.

Water every evening. Remove the mats every morning about 9 o'clock, give air about 10 o'clock. Cut off the air in the afternoon as soon as the air becomes the least chilly. Cover with mats before sunset. Hotbeds should be covered early in the evening to retain their heat, and in the morning uncovered when the sun rests upon the glass, as every effort should be made to give the plants all the sunlight possible, as its rays are vivifying to a degree beyond the amount of its heat, it having a chemical and physiological effect beyond explanation. Even dull light is better than no light, consequently it is a bad plan to cover sashes with mats, except for the direct purpose of keeping out cold. Peppers and Egg-plants require more heat than other plants. Success depends on bottom heat from the manure, top heat from the sun, water from daily application, and air at midday. Without plenty of air the other requisites will be fruitless.

All seedlings should be transplanted into other hotbeds or intermediate beds when two inches high.

Hotbeds may be used for forcing Lettuce, Radish, Egg-plant, Pepper, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Ornamental Flowers.

ARTIFICIAL HEAT.

We have known locations where stable manure for hotbeds was not readily obtained, and to meet such conditions we give the following directions for manufacturing a **fermenting material** for the production of a moderate and continuous heat, the quantities named being sufficient for a box twelve by seven feet. Take as the crude materials, 500 lbs. of Straw, 3 bush. Powdered Quicklime, 6 lbs. Muriatic Acid, 6 lbs. Saltpetre.

Having prepared the excavation of proper dimensions, spread three or four inches of forest leaves or old hay in the bottom. Upon that spread eight inches of the straw, tramp it down and sprinkle with one-third part of the quicklime. Dilute the six pounds of muriatic acid with twenty gallons of water, and, by means of an old broom, sprinkle the bed with one-third part of the solution. Make another layer of eight inches of straw, applying quicklime and the solution as before. Repeat for a third layer. Upon this make a fourth layer of straw, and upon it sprinkle the four pounds of saltpetre dissolved in thirty gallons of water. Place the box in position, bank up outside, within the box spread three inches rich, finely-pulverized earth, and put on the sash. A heat will soon be generated which will continue for two or three weeks.

COMPLAINTS.

There are always two sides to every question, but one side always is the side of error through misappreciation of the circumstances, or through prejudice. This is particularly noticeable to the seed merchant who is so often blamed for failure of seed to vegetate, or crops to properly develop—conditions the result of the complainant's mismanagement in sowing, in manuring, or due to unfavorable conditions as respects sunshine or cold, rain or drought. Under none of these conditions is the merchant to blame, though the blame is always laid at his door. Thoughtless people always do it.

Grain Prices for Thirty-seven Years.

PRESERVE THIS

ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICES AT NEW YORK, OF THE STANDARD GRADES OF
WHEAT, CORN AND OATS.

YEARS.	WHEAT.	CORN.	OATS.	YEARS.	WHEAT.	CORN.	OATS.
1860	\$1 36	\$0 85	\$0 53	1880	\$1 24	\$0 54	\$0 42
1862	1 20	85	77	1881	1 31	63	45
1863	1 53	88	77	1882	1 27	80	51
1864	1 97	1 51	92	1883	1 17	60	42
1865	1 69	1 19	74	1884	96	60	36
1866	2 07	90	56	1885	96	53	35
1867	2 41	1 22	75	1886	88	48	35
1868	2 14	1 19	62	1887	88	50	34
1869	1 51	1 00	73	1888	97	57	35
1870	1 29	1 00	58	1889	88	43	28
1871	1 51	76	60	1890	98	48	37
1872	1 67	67	48	1891	1 09	70	46
1873	1 55	64	49	1892	90	54	36
1874	1 35	88	62	1893	73	49	35
1875	1 23	82	62	1894	61	50	37
1876	1 21	60	41	1895	68	47	28
1877	1 50	47	41	1896	79	34	23
1878	1 16	47	32	1897	1 00	34	28
1879	1 16	49	37				

An Estimate of Seed and Number of Plants Requisite to Crop an Acre in any one Variety.

It will be noticed that these quantities are in some instances in excess of what will be actually required, but are given to insure a full stand; it is poor economy to stint the quantity of seed.

Asparagus in 12-inch drills	16 qts.	Hemp, Broadcast	1 ¼ bush.
Asparagus plants @ 4 x ½ feet	8000	Kale, German Greens	3 lbs.
Barley	2 ½ bush.	Lettuce in rows @ 2 ½ feet	3 lbs.
Beans, Bush, in drills at 2 ½ feet	1 ½ bush.	Leek in rows @ 2 ½ feet	3 lbs.
Beans, Pole, Lima, @ 4 x 4 feet	20 qts.	Lawn Grass	35 lbs.
Beans, Carolina, Prolific, etc., @ 4 x 3 feet	10 qts.	Melons, Water, in hills 8 x 8 feet	3 lbs.
Beets and Mangolds in drills @ 2 ½ feet	12 lbs.	Melons, Citron, in hills 4 x 4 feet	2 lbs.
Broom Corn in drills	12 lbs.	Oats	2 bush.
Cabbage sown in outdoor beds for transplanting	10 oz.	Okra in drills 2 ½ x ¼ feet	20 lbs.
Cabbage sown in frames	4 oz.	Onion in beds for sets	60 lbs.
Carrot in drills at 2 ½ feet	3 lbs.	Onion in rows to make large bulbs	5 lbs.
Celery, seed	8 oz.	Parsnip in drills @ 2 ½ feet	5 lbs.
Celery plants @ 4 x ½ feet	25,000	Pepper Plants 2 ¼ x 1 feet	17,500
Clover, White Dutch	12 lbs.	Pumpkin in hills 8 x 8 feet	2 qts.
Clover, Lucerne	10 lbs.	Parsley in drills @ 2 feet	4 lbs.
Clover, Alsike	12 lbs.	Peas in drills, short varieties	2 bush.
Clover, Large Red with Timothy	12 lbs.	Peas in drills, tall varieties	1 to 1 ½ bush.
Clover, Large Red without Timothy	16 lbs.	Peas in drills, Broadcast	3 bush.
Corn, Sugar	9 qts.	Potatoes	8 bush.
Corn, Field	8 qts.	Radish in drills @ 2 feet	8 lbs.
Corn, Salad in drills @ 10 inches, large seed	25 lbs.	Rye, Broadcast	2 bush.
Cucumber in hills @ 3 x 4 feet	2 qts.	Rye, Drilled	1 ½ bush.
Cucumber in drills	3 qts.	Salsify in drills @ 2 ½ feet	10 lbs.
Egg-plant, plants 3 x 2 feet	4 oz.	Spinach, Broadcast	30 lbs.
Endive in drills @ 2 ½ feet	3 lbs.	Squash, Bush, in hills 4 x 4 feet	3 lbs.
Flax, Broadcast	2 bush.	Squash, Running, in hills 8 x 8 feet	2 lbs.
Grass, Timothy with Clover	6 qts.	Sorghum	4 qts.
Grass, Timothy without Clover	10 qts.	Turnips in drills @ 2 feet	2 lbs.
Grass, Orchard	25 lbs.	Turnips, Broadcast	2 ½ lbs.
Grass, Red Top, or Herds	20 lbs.	Tomatoes in frame	3 oz.
Grass, Blue	28 lbs.	Tomatoes, seed in hills 3 x 3 feet	8 oz.
Grass, Rye	20 lbs.	Tomatoes, plants	3800
Grass, Millet	32 qts.	Wheat in drills	1 ¼ bush.
		Wheat, Broadcast	2 bush.

FORMULAS FOR SPRAYING MIXTURES.

Prepared at the Agricultural Station, Cornell University.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate 6 pounds
Quicklime..... 4 "
Water 40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, moulds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper Carbonate 1 ounce
Ammonia..... enough to dissolve the copper
Water 9 gallons

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purpose as Bordeaux.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris Green..... 1 pound
Water 250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage unless lime is added. *Paris Green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety.* The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris Green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate..... 1 pound
Water 15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. *This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break.* For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

LONDON PURPLE.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris Green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with the lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

HELLEBORE.

Fresh white hellebore 1 ounce
Water 3 gallons
Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard soap..... ½ pound
Boiling water 1 gallon
Kerosene..... 2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms, and all insects which have soft bodies.

GARDEN INSECTS.

The grower of Garden Vegetables meets with many destructive insects, too many to describe, but we will refer to those found particularly annoying.

1st.—The Colorado Potato Bug. This is too well known to need description. It can be kept in check by Paris Green.

2d.—The Cabbage Worm. This is a green worm half inch to an inch in length. Paris Green or any other poison cannot be used on the Cabbage for it would be folded up into the leaves and poison the consumers. Hot water between 140 and 160° F. will kill the Cabbage Worm; so will salt water. The Green Glazed Cabbage, a late but good variety, resists the attack of the Cabbage Worm better than any other sort.

3d.—The Harlequin Bug. This looks like a large Lady Bug, but more angular and spotted. It does not eat the tissues of the leaves, but punctures them and sucks out the sap, consequently ordinary applications of any poisons do not affect it. It can sometimes be smothered by filling its breathing pores with very fine snuff, but the most effective way is to kill them between the thumb and finger.

4th.—The Turnip Fly. A jumping fly, less than the size of a head of a pin, often destroying a crop of Turnip, Cab-

bage, Radish or Mustard before the grower knows the Seed has germinated. There is no remedy against this insect.

5th.—The Melon Louse destroys the vines of Watermelon, Cantaloupe and Cucumber. It attacks the under sides of the leaves, extracts the sap, the leaves curl up and all growth ceases. There is no known remedy against this insect on large crops. On a few hills in a garden the insects can be killed by the fumes of carbon bi-sulphide.

6th.—The Cabbage Louse. A white, mealy colored soft object the size of a pinhead, often appearing by thousands upon a plant. Salt and hot water, not above 160° F., are the only safe applications, as poisons cannot be used on Cabbage.

7th.—Squash Bug. This small, yellow and black beetle attacks plants of Squash and Cucumber, and all the Melons just as they are breaking through the ground, and frequently necessitating three or four plantings of Seed. There is no satisfactory remedy, all thoroughly destructive to the insects destroying the plants as well.

HERBS.—Plant the seeds and raise your own stock of these invaluable supplies for the Kitchen. See illustrations on page 25.

Green Crops Plowed Under for Manure.

"Landreths' Farm Notes" says stable manure is king, but it cannot always be obtained in quantity, nor yet at the desired periods; failing to obtain it for present use, we recommend chemical manures, which, used in seasons not too dry, may do equally well at less cost; but if time permits, *green* manures will be found the cheapest.

Four crops of green manure can be turned down in seventeen months, by seeding Rye in October, Corn in April, a second crop of Corn in July, and Rye again in October, to be plowed under in April. This rotation will surprise the experimenter, who will see his soil made fertile, friable,

and in general vigor far beyond its previous condition, all due to the valuable component parts of the vegetable matter plowed under, and to the absorption and retention of nitrogen by the soil consequent upon the extended covering of the surface. From the earliest agricultural records green manuring has been practiced, and whole districts of country in Europe have been rendered fertile by such practice. A large district in Germany, once a barren, is now most fertile, all due to the use of the Lupine, which plant, however, does not offer such good results under the hot sun of the American climate.

See Landreths' Market Garden and Farm Notes, a book of 213 pages. Price \$1.00.

Periods for Sowing Seeds.

As Indicated by the Blooming of Trees.

SOW.				SOW.			
1st Period..	The blooming of the Peach..	Peas.		3d Period..	The blooming of the Pear	Onion Seed,	
2d Period..	The blooming of the Cherry..	Peas.		Do. ..	do. do.	Parsley,	
Do. ..	do. do.	do. ..	Spinach.	Do. ..	do. do.	Tomato Seed,	
Do. ..	do. do.	do. ..	Lettuce.	Do. ..	do. do.	Cabbage,	
Do. ..	do. do.	do. ..	Corn Salad.	Do. ..	do. do.	Parsnip.	
Do. ..	do. do.	do. ..	Onion Sets.	4th Period.. The blooming of the Apple {			
Do. ..	do. do.	do. ..	Asparagus roots.				
3d Period.. The blooming of the Pear {				Do. ..	do. do.	do. ..	All the preceding
				Do. ..	do. do.	do. ..	with addition of
				Do. ..	do. do.	do. ..	Salsify,
				Do. ..	do. do.	do. ..	Beans,
				Do. ..	do. do.	do. ..	Corn,
				Do. ..	do. do.	do. ..	Cucumber,
				Do. ..	do. do.	do. ..	Melon,
				Do. ..	do. do.	do. ..	Pumpkin,
				Do. ..	do. do.	do. ..	Okra.

LANDRETHS'

999 QUESTIONS —AND— ANSWERS

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VERY INTERESTING.

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NONE GIVEN AWAY.

THINNING OUT.

Next to errors of too deep or too shallow sowing of Seeds are the errors of thick seeding without corresponding thinning—a neglect of properly thinning out the plants after germination. It is far better to thin out a row of Beets, Lettuce, Carrots or Parsnips, so as to obtain good specimens at proper distances, than miserable abortions crowded together at half an inch apart, as is so often seen in the gardens of the inexperienced. So clearly evident is the advantage of thinning out that we will not waste space dwelling upon it, other than to give the following table of suggestive distance to which vegetables in the private garden should be thinned:

- 1 inch—Radishes.
- 2 inches—Beans, Carrots, Peas, Salsify, Corn Salad.
- 3 inches—Leeks.
- 4 inches—Beets, Kale, Onions, Parsnips, Spinach, Turnips.
- 5 inches—Endive, Parsley.
- 6 inches—Lettuce, Okra.

BEAUTIFY YOUR GARDEN.

Even if you do not grow any Ornamental Flowers let us induce you to try some Phlox Drummondii, described on page 7. Portulaca, described on page 7. Sweet Pea, described on page 6.

We put these Seeds up in small packets which we retail at 5c. each for Sweet Peas, and 5c. and 10c. each for Nasturtiums and Portulaca, but we offer them more cheaply in one dollar collections (see page 9).

NASTURTIIUMS. In Bon-Bon Boxes (see next column), 14 Packets of 14 distinct colors for 80c.

SWEET PEAS. In Bon-Bon Boxes (see next column), 25 Packets of 25 distinct colors for \$1.25.

These Boxes, very ornamental, we will mail and pay the postage upon receipt of price named. No annual Flowers are so showy as these, none more easily grown, none will be so much admired and envied by neighbors whose gardens are without them.

Send for a box of each and you will thank us ten times over.

SALADS.

Very little, beyond Lettuce, Endive, Corn Salad, Cress and Mustard, is known by American gardeners of the wide variety of foliage-bearing plants used in Europe as Salads, served uncooked and boiled.

Beet Tops, succeeding Spinach, are a favorite dish in England.

Radish seed pods, succeeding the pithy roots, are, when small, very delicate, and used to a large extent in France.

Cardoon, Chicory, Dandelion, Nasturtium, Scurvy Grass, Sorrel, Sea-Kale, Swiss Chard, Turnip Tops, are all favorites, and their extended use adds much to the profit of a garden and the enjoyment of a family in the country.

SEEDSMEN.

A SEEDSMAN is more than a SEED MERCHANT. The latter sells seeds as he would rags or scrap iron, as a commercial commodity, but the SEEDSMAN, as the name indicates, is one familiar with Seeds and with the particular nature of crops which special Seeds will produce, and the diverse development resultant under different conditions of soil and climate.

Even among the most prominent SEED MERCHANTS there are few who have thoroughly technical knowledge of the methods of growing Vegetables and Flowers and saving the Seeds.

Not only the mere growing of the vegetables as done by Market Gardeners, but still more a knowledge of the types best adapted to shipment, and such as command ready sale.

A visit to BLOOMSDALE at once shows the difference between the establishment of the SEED MERCHANT and the SEEDSMAN. Here everything is practical, technical, the acme of process and method, all indications of practical knowledge. Crops so located as to guard against cross fertilizing, methods of planting and culture showing the results of intense observation and practice, a familiarity with types, a knowledge of plant physiology and plant nutrition. A general and special cognition of all things connected with plant life.

A firm commanding these experiences is certainly more worthy of support than one not so fitted to deal so practically with the subject of its business.

ASPARAGUS RUST.

New insects and new diseases preying upon vegetables are constantly being brought to public notice. One of the latest cases among market gardeners being the alarm over the destructive work of Asparagus Rust, which destroys seedling plants of from a few weeks' development as well as the seed-bearing stalks in old beds, the entire plants in either case turning brown from the earth line to the top. All such plants should at once be burned to destroy the spores of this fungus. The only remedy, and that a very partial one, is by sprinkling the soft foliage with Bordeaux mixture.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

During Winter, when there are no outside Flowers, Everlastings are very acceptable, as they are both beautiful and retentive of their attractiveness. We accordingly recommend the planting of Bachelor's Button, Helichrysum, Rhodanthe, Xeranthemum and Cockscomb, which latter will often produce scarlet and golden heads of 12 and 14 inches across and many pounds in weight, all of which can be gathered in Autumn and preserved in perfection for months.

Landreth's Bon-Bon Boxes.



LANDRETH'S BON-BON BOXES OF FLOWER SEEDS.

FLOWER SEEDS

With Beautiful Lithographic Illustrations in Natural Colors.

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25 Packets of Named Varieties of Sweet Peas, distinct sorts, and the best cultivated. Price \$1.25.

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14 Packets of Nasturtium—14 varieties, the best known. Price 80c.

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25 Packets of 25 Distinct Varieties of Flower Seeds. Price \$1.00.

Mistakes, as defined by Webster,
are Errors of Judgment.



DO YOU NOT MAKE A

Mistake

By purchasing **CHEAP** Seeds?
—for such cannot be good—or
UNKNOWN Seeds, even if not
cheap, for they may not be **RELIABLE**.

It is not how much you pay for Seeds,
But what kind of RETURN will they give.

ONE DOLLAR

invested in **RELIABLE SEEDS** may bring a **RETURN OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**, but, on the other hand, **CHEAP SEEDS**, or **UNKNOWN SEEDS**, may bring a loss of One Hundred Dollars in waste of time, labor, manure, rent, and failure to obtain a crop.

Seed Planters of discrimination ask not how **cheap**, but how **good**. Now Landreth's have stood the trial of scientific and practical tests for one hundred and fourteen years. The United States Department of Agriculture has proven them the best which have ever passed the examination. We have **such seed** to sell as the people should have, and we want you and the rest of the people to buy. **Assist us** in upholding the quality of American Seeds. We are trying to do so. You can help to further elevate the grade; **will you do so**, or will you help to break down the quality by encouraging the sale of Cheap Seed which **cannot** in the nature of

things be good. Good Seed, as an investment, when well planted, pays more surely and more largely than anything else. A first-class investment in first-class Seeds is like a first-class note, payable on demand.

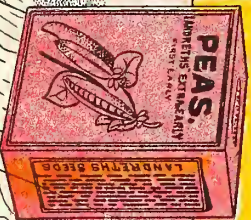
Every man's ambition is to succeed. We are not exceptions; we are growers of **good seeds**. We sell **good seeds**; they will bring **good results**. The success of the planter is our success. We have something to sell; you something to buy. We have skill to produce, and ask your confidence. Do not be influenced by catalogue covers or impossible pictures. Show a man who is a man his error, and he corrects it; show a fool his, and he repeats it.

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